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VOL. XI NO. 267 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Nov.	CALEDONIA		7,822
24th ,,	DELTA		8,007
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA x	9,041
8th ,,	MALOJA		2,700
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA		1,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,822
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
16th Nov.	MODASA	8,946
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Nov.	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.
15th ,,	BARJORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
16th Nov.	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi 2-30 p. m.
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
19th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.

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Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrival	Dep.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	17th Nov	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7260	19th Dec	2nd Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	288	190	152

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,82,112
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,400
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cnt	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
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Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 22nd November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Nusserwanji D. Mehta—Regarding the flooding of the locality between Town Hall and Wari Bunder.

2. Letter from Mr. Tejpal Jivraj and others, tenants of premises No. 17, Bhandup Street, Dana Bunder—Requesting that standard rents may be fixed for the premises occupied by them.

3. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Humanitarian League—Suggesting that steps may be taken to put a stop to the sale of putrid butcher's meat in the city.

4. Letter from Bai Indirabai, widow of the late Mr. Sadashiv Pandurang Modak formerly a teacher in a Municipal Primary School—Requesting for reasons given that she may be given 8 months' salary of her husband as Compassionate Allowance.

5. Letter from Mr. I. J. D'Souza and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by houses of ill-fame and wandering Pathans in the Sankli Street locality.

6. Letter from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors—Claiming damages on behalf of their client Mr. Sherif Dada Dudhwalla for a Victoria Gharry alleged to have been broken by the collapse of a wall.

7. Letter from the Vice-President and the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association—Regarding construction of stables for hack victorias.

8. Letter from the Superintendent, Sanitation Department, Bombay Working Men's Institute Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding a report of the sanitation round arranged by the Sanitation Department of the Institute.

9. Letter from the Chairman of Dr. B. B. Dadarkar Memorial Committee—Requesting that the new Dadar-Kumbharwada Road may be named "Bhawanishanker Road."

10. Letter from Mr. M. J. Master—Regarding the nuisance caused by beggars gathering near Parsi Fire Temples on Festival days.

11. Letter from the President and Secretary of the Dadar Genere. Library—Applying for a free grant of a plot of ground between Lady Jamsetjee Road and the new Dadar Overbridge for the purpose of erecting a Library and Free Reading Room.

12. Letter from Mr. Kalianda P. Modi—Regarding an application made to the Tramway Company for fixing a stopping station at the junction of Mint Road and Marine Street.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

13. Resubmitting returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorized works together with the Commissioner's report as to the reasons for the delay in removing certain unauthorized building work done at premises Nos. 59-63, Pakmodia Street.

14. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's sanction, the leasing of property No. 592,94, Girgaum Road for a period of three years from 1st April 1923, for the accommodation of the office of the Deputy Health Officer, D Ward, and certain other Municipal offices, at a monthly rental of Rs. 400.

15. Recommending sanction to the work of apthalting the flooring of the Beef Section of the Arthur Crawford Market being undertaken and sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 3,128 to meet a portion of the cost of the work.

16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 70,043-8-3 for being credited to the Municipal Lands and Buildings Fund.

17. Recommending an advance of Rs. 40,000 to meet the payment of the contractors' bills in respect of the work of constructing four European Wards, etc., at the Arthur Road Hospital.

18. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Amrutwadi, Girgaum Back Road, Mr. Sukhdeolal Mansukhlal and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

19. Recommending sanction to the work of constructing underground conveniences at Victoria Square (Bhatia Baug) being carried out at an enhanced cost of Rs. 1,13,202.

20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,800 to meet the cost of the casket and other incidental charges in connection with the Address of Welcome to Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.I.E., P.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor-Designate of this Presidency on his arrival in Bombay.

21. Recommending that a communication from Mr. A. A. Naik, regarding the nuisance caused by a downtake pipe attached to property No. 430 in G Ward, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

22. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner reporting a variation in the work of constructing a storm-water drain in DeLisle Road.

23. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding increase in the rents of stalls in the Arthur Crawford Market, Mr. K. B. Safri be informed that the Rent Act does not apply to the stalls and shops in Municipal markets, etc.

24. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the watering of roads in the City, Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Ashburner be informed that necessary orders in the matter have already been given.

25. Recommending grants on account of wholly unexpended grants for the year 1922-23 and unexpended balances of grants for the year 1921-22 and previous years.

26. Recommending that a communication from Mr. A. A. Naik, regarding the nuisance caused by the carrying of rubbish belonging to a neighbouring property in Lohar Chawl, Mahim, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

27. Recommending that a letter from Mr. D. Jagannath, regarding the nuisance caused by the accumulation of kutchra at the back of Bilimoria's Building, Dammer Lane, Gamdevi, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

28. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Balkrishna Pundlik Rege and others, regarding insufficient supply of water on the 4th floor of Jariwalla's Chawls, Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

29. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Mahadoo Tatya Kasid, regarding the nuisance caused by dirt finding its way within his room from a neighbouring house in 4th Lane, 2nd Kamathipura, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

30. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, revised Pension etc., Regulations.

31. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 3,13,146-11-2 being made to meet charges incurred in excess of the Budget grants for the year 1922-23.

32. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Haji Mahboob Ali regarding insufficient supply of water on the second floor, F. Block, Princes Building, Babulla Tank Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

33. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Salebhai Mahomadalli and others, regarding the nuisance arising from huts erected by certain wagris behind premises No. 459, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

34. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Mahomedalli Ismail, regarding the nuisance arising from two eating houses located in front of his residence in Mr. Ibrahim Currim Murghiwala's house at Old Nagpada Cross Lane be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

35—36. Statements of Budget transfers in respect of amounts (35) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (36) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

37. Letters from (a) the Honorary Secretary, Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam, (b) the Chairman of a public meeting of the Moslems of Bombay (c) the President of a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay (d) the President of a meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, held at Madanpura, (e) the President, Halai Memon Anjuman (f) the Honorary Secretary, Ghee Merchants' Association (g) the Vice-President, Vadnagra Nagar Mandal and (h) the President, Bombay Woollen and Fancy Cotton Piece-goods Merchants' Association—Regarding the prohibition of the slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes under 8 years of age.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

38. Regarding the date from which the restriction imposed by the Corporation on the slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes should be carried out.

39. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

40. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

41. Requesting approval to the plans and estimate amounting to Rs. 4,40,616, for constructing a circular sewer in the Globe Mill passage between the Low Level Channel No. 1 and Tulsi Pipe Line Road.

42. Requesting approval to the carrying out of the work of shifting the existing water-entrances to the kerbing of the new foot-paths, and of providing additional water-entrances on the portion of Arthur Road between Jacob Circle and DeLisle Road proposed to be widened to 80 feet.

43. Regarding the question of issuing permits to the public to visit Municipal Lakes.

44. Forwarding copy of an office order issued by him appointing Mr. R. MacGregor Innes as Resident Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, on Rs. 1,200—100—1,500 on the terms and conditions specified therein.

45. Forwarding a report on the subject of the assessment of spinning and weaving mills in Bombay.

46. Requesting sanction to a revised estimate of the cost of constructing a staircase to the North-east of the Frere Overbridge at Grant Road.

47. Requesting sanction to a compassionate allowance being granted to Mrs. Scotchett, widow of the late Mr. J. E. H. Scotchett, Officer in charge of the Mandvi Fire Brigade Station.

48. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

49. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates for the reconstruction of the existing Municipal chawl for the Health Department labourers at Cochin Street and of constructing temporary sheds for accommodating the inmates of the building while the building is under reconstruction.

50. (a) Reporting on a suggestion that the Victoria Stand near the Fire Temple at Lall Baug, Parel, be removed and (b) Letter from Mr. M. J. Master, on the same subject.

51. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 29,440, for the work of constructing latrines, urinals and bathing places at the Lightning Crusher at Carnac Bridge for the use of the public.

52. Requesting approval to the estimates amounting to Rs. 1,100, Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 5,000 respectively for constructing certain works at the Maratha Hospital.

53. Reporting that for reasons given the acquisition proceedings in respect of property bearing N. S. No. 1/1417 in connection with the widening and improving of Lady Jamshedji Road will be resumed after re-notifying the same.

54. Forwarding counsels' opinion as to whether the right given to members under section 66 of the Municipal Act is in any way restricted by the provisions of section 36 (k) of the Act.

55. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1923.

56. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City from the various Lakes.

57. Requesting sanction to water mains being laid on the Port Trust land at the site of Colaba Cotton Green.

58. Reporting on a proposal from the Schools Committee for the construction of a Municipal school building on a plot of land at Girgaum Back Road near Sadashiv Lane.

59. Reporting that he has arranged to close Carnac Bridge wholly to traffic from the middle of December 1923 to about 1st March 1924.

60. Regarding the proposed acquisition by Government of a plot of land at Arthur Road for the erection of a new jail.

61. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

62. Requesting sanction to the G. I. P. Railway Company's estimates of the cost of encasing the portion of 32 Vehar main at Ollivant Bridge, Nesbit Road.

63. Submitting for approval plans and estimates for the construction of a Fire Brigade Station at Sewri Cotton Depot.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

64. Intimating that the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay has been instructed to furnish direct to the Corporation half-yearly returns of patients admitted and treated in the hospitals and dispensaries mentioned in Schedule U to the Municipal Act.

65. Forwarding notifications prescribing the rules under the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, and requesting for reasons stated that the Corporation's scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the F and G Wards of the City may be revised and submitted to Government in due course.

66. Letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway—Stating that it is not a fact that his Railway issues return tickets to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to any Railway station on the system at the rate of one and a half the fare for a single journey.

67. Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay—Regarding the steps taken by the police to mitigate the nuisance caused by stray cattle in Kandewadi.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST LETTERS—

68. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

69. Forwarding a notification issued by the Board relating to the widening of Byculla Bridge Scheme No. 69.

70. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay—Forwarding copies of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Institute.

71. Letter from Mr. Vithal S. Janzgirl, thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Dr. Shantaram Vithal.

72. Municipal Secretary's memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

73. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For rescinding the Corporation Resolution noting an Address of Welcome to the Governor Designate of Bombay Orme Wilson.

74. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For appointing a Committee to help the Standing Committee and the Commissioner in the purchases to be made for the purposes of the Municipality in terms of the resolution of the Corporation prohibiting the use of articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India.

75. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For expressing opinion that it is desirable that tenders for goods ordered from Europe and America should be invited in Indian Currency.

76. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee—For obtaining a report as to whether it is not desirable to change the name of "Barber Lane" in the Fort and call it by some other name.

77—79. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(77) For obtaining a report as to whether it is feasible to utilize the plot of ground required for Mahim Park for erecting a Municipal General Hospital and Maternity Home; (78) For obtaining a report as to expediting the construction of drains in G Wards; and (79) For requesting the Commissioner to make provision in the ensuing Budget for the construction of certain storm-water outfalls.

80. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to the arrangements made by him for the better lighting of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens at Malabar Hill and for the erection of Ornamental Gates at the Gardens.

81. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For obtaining the Advocate-General's opinion whether the daily bringing up of more than 600 cart-loads of decomposing and filthy refuse at Bapty Road Kutchra Depot constitutes a nuisance according to law.

82. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For informing the Schools Committee that the inspecting staff employed for supervising aided schools should be considered to be temporary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

83. Regarding proposals for the revision of the salary of the Municipal Head Plumber and for changing the designation of the post.

84. Regarding a proposal for the appointment of Mr. R. MacGregor Innes as Resident Engineer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works.

85. Regarding a proposal to grant to the Test Audit Officer his salary for the days occupied by his journey from London to Bombay and the amount of the first class steamer passage.

86. Regarding qualifications required of the holders of scheduled appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and above.

87. Regarding a bill to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and the sale of such adulterated articles.

88. Regarding the question of reserving land for a Dhobighat and a Garden City at Chembur.

89. Regarding draft amendments in the Municipal Acts for dealing with the nuisance caused by filth and rubbish thrown into the streets from windows of houses abutting on them.

90. Regarding the desirability of obtaining powers for the Municipality to take action in the cases of necessary repairs to dwelling houses.

91. Regarding the question of putting in Crude Carbolic Acid or any other deodorant in the water tanks placed above public urinals and latrines in the City.

92. Regarding an enquiry into the acquisition of certain plots in Pitha Street, Fort.

93. Regarding the Bill relating to the transfer of the City Improvement Trust to the Municipality.

94. Regarding the acquisition of certain properties at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar.

95. Regarding the removal of the Kutchra Depot at Bapty Road.

96. Schools Committee letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th November, 1923.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MR. R. McLEAN having returned from leave has resumed charge of the office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway from the 9th November, 1923.

J. H. CARPENTER.
Secretray.

Victoria Terminus.
12th November 1923.
C18050

TENDER FOR CONSUMABLE STORES

MORVI RAILWAY.

INVITES contractors their tenders for all consumable stores except coal and sleepers required by the above Railway for the year ending December 1924. Tender forms for the same can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway by payment of Rs. 2 per copy. They are to be submitted on or before the 6th December, 1923, in sealed envelopes to the RAILWAY STORES SUPERINTENDENT. Tenderers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened. C18047

CHEAP TICKETS.

TICKETS—Available from Friday to Tuesday, at a fare and a half for the double journey, are issued every week, between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) Byculla and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Deolali, Poona, Lonavla, Khandala, Neral and Matheran on the other. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
C17999.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Advertisement No. 570.
MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1. Messrs. J. and E. Halls Patent Carbonic Anhydride (CO2) Refrigerating machine, driven by Electric Motor, 4½ H. P., 200 volts, 22 amps, fitted with a single acting compressor, capable of making 200 lbs. of ice in 24 hours, with 150 revolutions per minute. Ice tank is of steel plate properly insulated fitted with 5 galvanised steel moulds each capable of holding blocks weighing about 25 lbs. each.

2. 3 Electric Capstans with fittings and certain spare parts, Type 26, Volts 200, Ampers 56, Revolutions 1800, Makers' name "GRIER and MACKAY LTD., Glasgow".

For further particulars apply to the Agent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly. 18041

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS LTD.

Registered Office:—"KAISER-I-HIND" Buildings,
Hebbal Post, Bangalore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE-LIST of the Company will be CLOSED on the 15th day of December, 1923 as per resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their Meeting held on the 3rd November, 1923.

By order of the Board,
THE PIONEER INDUSTRIALS, LTD.,
A. C. Noor Mohamed Sait,
Director,
Managing Agents.
Dated 6th November, 1923.
18040

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisements are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified sheet advertisement columns.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to be the finest and best all over being far above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refer to this cement in eulogising terms. Write for our Booklet and current year's calendar

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1924.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a meeting to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1924, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than MONDAY, the 3rd of December, 1923.

2. Forms of application and details of the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

3. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th November, 1923. C18029

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of a double barrel storm water drain from Clark Road Northwards along the route of the existing main drainage channel will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 23rd day of November, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc, will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Engineer, Works at his office at Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
For Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th November, 1923.
C18059

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of:—

1. Paints.
2. Brushes.

During the year 1924-25.

Separate Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on the following dates:

1 and 2 on 17th December, 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the following dates:

1 and 2 on 27th November, 1923.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 7th November, 1923.
C18053

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Estate of SITABAI RAMCHANDRA MONE Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having claims against the late SITABAI RAMCHANDRA MONE, widow of Ramchandra Laxman Mone, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, who died on or about the 5th day of April, 1920 and probate of whose Will was granted on the 31st day of August, 1923 to Kashinath Narayan Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavrao Dalvi and Keshrinath Sitaram Dhume three of the Executors in the Will named of the said deceased, are hereby requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said Executors at the Office of their Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the administrators will proceed to administer the assets having regard to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

AND ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Executors at the Office aforesaid of their attorneys.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1923.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN.
Attorneys at Law.
C18051

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3308 of 1923.

RAMDAYAL NARAYANDAS, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) KESHAV MORESHWAR, (2) RAMCHANDRA WASUDEO, and (3) NARAYEN MORESHWAR. ... Defendants.

To,
NARAYEN MORESHWAR
the 3rd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above Suit is POSTPONED from the 13th day of November, 1923 to TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1923.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1923.
DORAB A. PATELL,
for Wadia Ghandy & Co.,
C18061 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2640 of 1922.

RATANBAI ADAMJI and others ... Plaintiffs.

versus.

MAHOMEDALLI ABDULALLY and others ..... Defendants.

And

Re: partnership firm of Adamji Amerbhai and Abdullally Amerbai.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the abovenamed partnership firms of Adamji Amerbhai and Abdullally Amerbhai, whereof the undersigned, by a consent order dated the 13th day of January, 1923, made in the above suit has been appointed Receiver, are hereby required to send in their claims in writing to the said Receiver at his office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Receiver will proceed further with the winding of the affairs of the said partnership firms having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then notice.

Bombay, dated this 10th day of November, 1923.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver.
C18049

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAMUBHAI DAYABHAI MEHTA alias DAMUBHAI DAHYABHAI MEHTA, late of Surat and Baroda Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Baroda State Pensioner. ..... Deceased.

(1) PRANGAVRI, widow of Damubhai Dayabhai Mehta, of Surat, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gopipura in Surat and (2) BANSIDHAR DAMUBHAI MEHTA, of Surat and Bombay, Kayastha Hindu Inhabitant, a High Court Vakil, residing at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 26th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
C18058 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Estate of Ramchandra Luxman Mone Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having claims against the late Ramchandra Luxman Mone of Bombay Hindu inhabitant at date of death Head Clerk in the office of Messrs. Phipson and Co. of Bombay, who died on or about the 12th day of May, 1919, and probate of whose Will was granted on the 10th day of February, 1923, to Kashinath Narayan Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavrao Dalvi and Keshrinath Sitaram Dhume three of the executors in the Will named of the said deceased, are hereby requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said executors at the office of their attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the administrators will proceed to administer the assets having regard to the claims of which they shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

AND ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said executors at the office aforesaid of their Attorneys.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1923.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Attorneys at Law.
C18052

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Limited Grant of Letters of Administration of the property and credit (estate and effects) of DWARKADAS KARSONDAS, late of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

VANMALI KARSONDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort, the sole surviving brother and the only male member of the family of the deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Limited Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

Bombay, 17th day of July, 1923.
Messrs CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
C18062 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 1927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 7TH KAMATIPURA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Jesaji Vissaji and Pratapsnand Vissaji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Karrimbhai Hassanally Contractor the Mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th December 1920 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Wednesday the 14th November 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent land situate lying and being at 7th Kamatipura Street without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1511 square yards Old No. 4093, 4094, 4095, 4096 New No. 10689, 10690, 10691, 10695, Old Survey No. 2/3656, 3657, 3658, 2/3659, New Survey No. 6285, 6286, 6287, 6288 and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 1612, 1613, 1614 and 1615 and Street No. 77, 79, 81, 83 and bounded on the North by Sweeper's passage on the South by Kamatipura seventh Street on the West by the property of Sheriar Rustom Irance and on the East by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Mithibai Jethaji Mulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1923

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC," Karachi.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be address ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJRATI AND MARATHI COMPOSITOR. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—CLERKS having experience in typewriting and general office routine work. Apply Box No. 9816, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8953

WANTED—CANVASSERS in Bombay for Advertisements for a high class English Daily. Best remuneration. Apply Box No. 9821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R18054

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS throughout India for sale of Novelty Metal Goods. Apply for terms and further particulars to Box No. 9822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R18057

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.

WHY has that new man secured PROMOTION before one of us? Because he had the wisdom to study Shorthand (40 days' Course), Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking Filing, Commercial Knowledge, etc., in LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, where rapid training is imparted SUCCESS AND SERVICE GUARANTEED. Special Shorthand Dictation Classes (Books and Journals given free). Apply sharp. The SECRETARY, The College Premises, 283, Hornby Road.
A R8958

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young Hindu Graduate, having fair knowledge of accounts and typewriting, wants SERVICES in Office or School. Persian Second language. Able to impart sound tuition. Apply Box No. 9820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8963

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP and a BLOCK in Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, opposite Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
C R8957

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation in newly built properties at Rebsch Street, Byculla Club. Also rooms at Agripada Chawl Street, Byculla Club. Rents moderate. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., Khadak, or at properties.
C R8926

WANTED TO SUB LET—One small airy room with lights at Hornby Road. Rent very moderate. Apply Box No. 9817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R8954

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One DISEL OIL ENGINE of Gebrunder Sulzer Winther of Switzerland Make, 80 B.H.P., in complete working order. Intending purchasers may send their best offers to the MANAGER, The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd., Sholapur.
K18055

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND near New Cotton Depot, Sewri, most suitable for erecting Cotton Godowns, are available for leasing on favourable terms. Apply for further particulars to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), Architect, Engineer and Surveyor, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R8915

TO BE SOLD or LET at Virla Parla, two BUNGALOWS, one at Pond and other at Gorbunder Road each Rs. 14,000 or rent Rs. 80 each per month. Write Box No. 9815 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8952

RARE OPPORTUNITY—Owner leaving India sub-let two independent Bungalows, facing sea, beautiful garden, three minutes from Government House. Rent Rs. 375 and Rs. 275, also furniture five per cent. below cost and an English Car fully equipped 30 per cent. below cost must dispose of entirely or separately. Apply Box No. 9819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8661

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED GERMAN remedy for **Malarial Fever.**

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)
SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
1860

TURKISH BATH—Violet Ray treatment Electric and Vibratory massage a Boon for the Ladies' world, also Hot and cold air bath—303, Hornby Road, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. including Sundays.
T R8965

WHY WORRY—Earn Rs. 3 and 30 a day on Knitter and Banian Machine of Rs. 320 and Rs. 2,500. For particulars apply with anna stamp—The ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box No. 418, Bombay.
T R8964

RARE OPPORTUNITY to buy America's Premier Typewriter—The "RELIANCE PREMIER" at greatly reduced price of Rs. 280. Typewriter Ribbons from Rs. 1-12. Call early at E. C. PATELL & CO., 33, Medows Street, Bombay.
T R8942

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 340 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand typewriters, all makes, standard and portable, from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7	75, 90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95,	120, 135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3	100, 5, 125, 9, 175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief	125, 190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190,	9, 225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175,	225, 250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11 Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
Yost 20, latest, new type,	150
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150,	Leather Case 160
Gujarati Remington 9, little used,	190
Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs.	

NICOLLS and COMPANY. Typewriter Experts Opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and White Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga.).
R8847

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—The College has REOPENED. Enrolments proceeding. Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R8956

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING under expert Teachers. Lowest Fees. Special Classes for Ladies under Lady Supervision Sundays Holidays open. Apply Mr. KOLAH Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi, Chira Bazaar.
M R8951

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND VERY HANDSOME COUNTER WITH ELEGANT BRASS RAILING.

Under instructions from Messrs. King King and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at King's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the whole of the office furniture such as office tables, American revolving top office tables, chairs, large counter with very elegant brass railings, cupboards, chairs, ceiling fans, large teakwood shelves for storing goods, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand Devidas, Attorneys for Keshavji Hirji and others the surviving mortgagees and in pursuant to the power of sale granted under an Indenture of mortgage D/. 13 February, 1923 between Arsey Dewat (since deceased) and others of the one part and Keshavji Hirji and others of the second part, and on account and risk of the surviving mortgagees Raja Arsey and others. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th November, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling House standing thereon situate lying and being at Northbrook Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2649 New No. 9662 Old Survey No. 181 and New Survey No. 5611 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Ismail Johan Mahomed on or towards the South by the house of Beebeebai on or towards the East by sweepers passage on or towards the West by Northbrook Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7736 Street Nos. 217-219.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT 1ST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at 1st Marine Street.

Building Materials of the properties No. 1-5 at 1st Marine Street.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTS, SATEENS (SHORTS) DHOTEES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 bales white and dark brown prints each 400lbs.
1 bale colour sateens etc (short) 480lbs.
1 bale prints 260lbs. (shorts).
1 bale 200 pairs dhotees 44 inch. 2/10 yds.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler Horse in Saddle and Harness.
One 8 h.p. Humber Motor Cycle, water cooler with B.S.A. side-car, fitted with hood and screen.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD AND DEALWOOD PLANKS AND PUTTIES AND PEDI'S FURNITURE TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP GALAS AT GORUPDEV TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5079 of 1921 (Hoorbai v. Rahimbai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gorupdev Tank Bunder opposite Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill at the shop of Salemohamed Haji Mohamed Maklae.

One large lot of teakwood and dealwood planks and putties, pedi furniture together with the right of occupancy of the shop galas.

After the sale of the above the following teakwood planks and putties will be sold at the abovementioned shop which are lying at Dontad Street Khadak in the shop No. 38 of Haji Ebrahim Monamed. The intending purchaser may inspect them their.

One large lot of teakwood planks and putties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL, TANK ROAD OPPOSITE OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE GATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Sanad land or ground containing by admeasurement 8903.82 square yards situate at Parel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay fronting the Government House in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/14477, New Survey No. 2/2468, Cadestral Survey No. 661 of Parel Sewri Division together with the dwelling house and other buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 2524, 2525, 2526 (1), 2526 (2) and 2526 (3), Street Nos. 1218, 1219, 1220, 1220 (A) and 1220 (B) and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by property of Bhagwandas Bhagla on the South partly by the property of Haji Jakaria Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Motiram Moreshwar Talpade on the East by the property of Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar and on the West by a Public Road called Parel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 14th November, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Properties situate at Old Hanuman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 901 of 1921.

Narotumdas Tulsidas Modi and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by order of the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the authority given to them by an order, dated 23rd day of July, 1923, made in the above suit, sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction in separate lots on the respective premises on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1923, and SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1923, respectively, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) on each day as mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Street or Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-seven decimal point four square yards or thereabouts and bearing part of Collector's Old Nos. 257, 628, New Nos. 1825 and 2901, Old Survey Nos. 47 and 1/1188 and New Survey No. 1668 and bounded on the East and South by the property of Sarafally Mamuji, on the West by the property described in Lot No. 2 and on the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and the building, whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 1433 and Street Nos. 36 to 40.

LOT NO. 2 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1923, after the sale of the first lot.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Street or Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing part of Collector's Old Nos. 257, 628, New Nos. 1825-2901, Old Survey Nos. 47-1/1188 and New Survey No. 1668, and bounded on the South by the land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the West by the property of Haji Mahomed Kassam Murad and on the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and on the East by the property described in Lot No. 1 and the building whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1434 (1), 1434 (2), 1434 (3) and 1435 and Street Nos. 42 to 46, 46A, 46B and 48.

LOT NO. 3 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Lane or Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 101, New No. 843, Old Survey Nos. 61 and 65 and New Survey No. 1627, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane and partly by the property of Jethabhai Mulji, on the West by Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane, on the East by a passage and on the South by Old Hanuman Lane and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1385, 1386 and 1387 and Street Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receivers at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
CHEFALO and PALERMO
In Modern Magic
Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
"OTHELLO"
EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
THE RIVER'S END
EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
THIS WEEK ONLY
SWASTIKA FILM Co's
New Masterly Creation
The Silent Curse
A Story adapted from the annals of Rajasthana.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla,
presents
Universal's New Chapter Play
The Oregon Trail
FIRST THREE EPISODES
featuring
Art Accord
with
A Century Comedy in programme.
Popular Prices.
Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
EXTRA SHOW ON HOLIDAY SAT. 3-30

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
THE UNIVERSAL-JEWEL SPECIAL PRODUCTION—ALL STAR.
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
"BAVU"
Seven Reels—EVER-LASTINGLY EXCITING—with its vivid Situations constantly thrilling the Spectator by its startling twists and turns.
"BAVU"
with a great cast of favourites headed by
ESTELLE TAYLOR
FORREST STANLEY
SYLVIA BREAMER
WALLACE BEERY
JOSEF SWICKARD
Nero Fiddled While Rome Burned but the Princess Markoff's Lover Fought the Mob-King, Bavu, to the Death in an Attic While a City Flamed Below Them
"BAVU"
The International News in the Programme.
To-night, 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
THE LAST THREE DAYS
to see the Mighty, Gorgeous
INDIAN SUPER-PRODUCTION
"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"
Directed by HEM MUKERJI
THE CECIL B. DE MILLE OF INDIA
A Landmark in India's Motion Picture Industry.
8 Magnificent reels of the Love episode of a Hindoostani slave girl—a romance of Northern India, 3,000 years ago, proving the triumph of Purity and Love over unbridled licence and debauchery, featuring Miss Adele Willison Wirth, Miss June Richards, Mr. Ahindra Chowdhury, and Mr. Profulla Ghosh.
Produced by the PHOTOPLAY SYNDICATE OF INDIA, CALCUTTA with an International cast including, among others,
JUNE RICHARDS
the British stage and screen star, whose appearances for Stoll, Gaumount, Broadwest and other leading Companies are well-known, besides her successes on the stage as leading lady for the Bandman varieties
ADELE WILLISON WIRTH
the daring and graceful Circus heroine who is without a peer in her profession and whose brilliant and soulful acting in this production places her in the forefront of screen stars;
AHINDRA CHOWDHURY
the author and scenario-writer whose interpretation of the young and wealthy man of pleasure transformed into a saint-like being through the pure and unselfish love of a slave-girl bears the hall-mark of genius, and last but not the least
PROFULLA GHOSH
the famous actor of the Bengali amateur stage, who proves by his natural acting and defiance of danger and death that he is destined to be India's greatest screen-hero in roles that require uncommon courage and bravery.
DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Under the patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
(Est: 1913)
Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre
on
Wednesday 14th November 1923 (p.m. 8-30 Night.
VIDYAHARANA.
Saturday 17th November 1923 (p.m. 8-30) Night.
Sunday 18th November 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA.
Manager
G. N. Mandali.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
PATI BHAKTI
or
HUMAN EVOLUTION
A most powerful drama that will make you think. DONT MISS TO SEE.
Daily 6, 8-45, 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar Bahadur, Indore.
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
DIRECTED BY
MAHARASHTRA KOKIL
(SWEET VOICE OF MAHARASHTRA)
Mr. SHANKAR RAO SARNAIK
Will Stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
the well-known enchanting play
Saubhadra
On Wednesday 14th Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
and
On Saturday 17th Nov. 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Will stage on Thursday 15th Nov, 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Their ever new
Chalti Duniya
(In Hindi)
Rates for Admission Rs 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8 1 & as 8 excluding tax Tikets will be had at Bombay Theatre, Grant Road every day.
K. S. HARDIKAR
General Manager
K. P. PANDIT
Manager
FOR BOMBAY SEASON.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOSITIES.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvent's very old brass, copper and bronze figures, china jars, vases, wall plates, brasswares, precious stones, curios, very old carved furniture, old embroidered silk clothes, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent, M. K. Hiramaneck, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 17th November, 1923, respectively, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Very old brass, copper and bronze figures, very old china jars, vases, wall plates, very old brass wares Jade and other stones, curious, very old carved furniture, Chinese lantern frames, framed pictures, wooden elephants, old embroidered silk clothes, ebony goods, old books, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SALT MERCHANTS TO BUY SALT PANS, PROPERTIES, BUNGALOWS AND HOUSES, BHATTY FIELDS AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND.

Auction Sale of the Insolvent's Right, Title and interest in the Late Pans, properties Dwelling Houses and Bungalows including one very valuable Bungalow, opposite Moti Masjid in Uran, and Bhatty Fields and vacant pieces of land at Pen, Panvel, Uran, Sheva, Karanja, Salsette Talukas in the Colaba District. In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

In Insolvency.
No. 29 of 1922.

Haji Mahomed Valad Abdoolla Bhaijee Mahomed ...An Insolvent.
G. G. Nadkarni Esquire Ag. Official Assignee .....Petitioner.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed insolvent Hajee Mahomed Valad Mahomed Abdulla Bhaijee and in pursuance of Orders of the Insolvency Court dated the 6th day of September 1922, and the 5th day of September 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd November 1923, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the under mentioned properties, salt pans and vacant pieces of land free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

(1) All the 1120¼ salt pans situate in the Talukas of Panvel, Uran, Sheva and Karanja in the Colaba District which came to the share of the insolvent on partition with his brothers as mentioned in the Partition Deed dated 5th April 1907.

(2) All the 188 salt pans situate in the Talukas of Uran and Sheva in the Colaba District which were acquired by the insolvent by eight Sale Deeds dated 20th August 1908, 7th August 1908, 26th April 1907, 25th April 1914, 8th April 1908, 13th December 1911, 24th November 1913, and 31st August 1908.

(3) All the twelve immoveable properties consisting of land, houses and bungalows situate in the Mauzas of Kala Dhonda, Pakhadi Bori, Mahalwadi, Pakhadi Rajawad, Vakala Vira, Atalem, Pingote Kuthire, Bondase, Change and Koliwadi in the Talukas of Pen, Panvel and Uran in the Colaba District which came to the share of the insolvent by the said Partition Deed dated 5th April 1907.

(4) All the thirteen immoveable properties consisting of land, houses and bungalows situate in the Mauzas of Pakhadi Ranwad Jasakhar Pakhodi Change, Pakhadi Kegaw, Digade, Kankavli, Khar kolipoli, Pot, Vindhane, Kharkala Dhonda and Pakhadi Bori in the Talukas of Panvel, Uran and Salsette in the Colaba District which were acquired by the insolvent by seven Sale Deeds dated 7th January 1914, 13th March 1918, 12th May 1907, 3rd February 1908, 1st July 1908, 14th September 1918, and 22nd April 1918.

For a complete description of the said properties and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF PUMPS, DYNAMO, ENGINES, LATHES, FANS, SCRAP IRON, FILES, BOLTS, CORDAGE, BOATS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) on Monday the 19th November 1923, and the days following the undermentioned unserviceable Stores at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard:—

Pumps, Dynamo Engines Lathes, Fans, Cordage, boats, hoses, scrap iron, files, Brass, Copper, etc., etc.

N. B:—A deposit of 50 per cent is required at the time of sale IN CASH and delivery within 15 days.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th November, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
Telephone No. 1285.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE TWO FLOOR BUILDING, STYLED "HAMIDIYA MANSION" AT MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner of the property. The following very valuable and two storied large building styled the "Hamidiya Mansion":—

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 999 sq. yards or thereabouts together with the newly built two floor building, styled the "Hamidiya Mansion" and motor garages standing thereon situate on the plot No. 134 of the Bombay City Improvement Trust's West Agripada Estate in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by the building on plot No. 136 of the said Estate on the South-East by Motlibai Street on the North-West by a service passage and on the South-West by building on the plot No. 96 of the said Estate and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 3505 and 3529 and is assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4142 part of and Street No. 102A part of and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

N. B.—The above property will be sold subject to the title being marketable.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th November, 1923.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 530.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 580.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 570.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4,37/3/9.
London—Paris Frcs 78.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.90
London—Brussels Frcs 91/60.
London—Rome Liras 101/00.
London—Berlin Marks.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, July 25.

Tele. Transfers 1/4 15/16 firm.
Bar Gold £ 4-14-6 firm,
Bar Silever Spot 33 1/16 Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 13.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 13/16
Bank Demand	1-4 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1- 5/8
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	235
Japan	159
Singapore	168 1/2

Market—Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/4.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/4.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/2/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/12.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Bar gold ready, x.s. 94-6.
Silver ready, d. 33-1.
Silver forward, d. 32-10.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India and China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Ready:—25—4—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho			
Kartak	25— 5—6	25—5—6	25— 4—0
Magsar	25— 3—6	25—3—6	25— 2—9

Teji Mandi.
Asho —
Kartak 0—2—6
Magsar 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Ready:—79—8

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho				
Kartak	80—?—0	80—1—0	79— 8—0	79—8—0
Magsar	80—1—0	80—1—0	79— 0—0	79—10—0

Teji Mandi.
Asho —
Kartak 1—2—0
Magsar 2—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cente Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/8.
6½ pe recent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

The market remained closed to-day.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of October 21,770 tons of ore were mined. 21,410 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,915 tons of leady concentrate. 11,530 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 4,475 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were Refined Lead 3,842 tons, Refined Silver 436,010 ounces. Tonnage milled includes retreatment 735 tons tailings.

Of silver production 10,200 ounces were recovered from treatment of Copper Matte. Operations Experimental Zinc Plant suspended in order to effect alterations to the mill. In addition to the above, 200 tons Antimonial Lead were sold and shipped and 218 tons Copper Matte produced ready for shipment from the treatment of accumulated Smelter Byeproducts.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

13th November 1923.

A further sharp-advance of 75 to 94 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on trade and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 45 to 52 points higher. The market advanced on general buying and on lack of selling power. Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 12th inst. (5-40 p.m.) as under:—

"General election officially fixed for December 6th Don't think will have any effect on our market but look for higher prices".

Owing to a rise in New York futures, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 580 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing quotation. The market advanced steadily to Rs. 586½ on buying by offices and Commission Houses. Scattered selling caused prices to give way to Rs. 584½ but in the afternoon prices improved again to Rs. 595 on Marwari jobbers, offices and cutcha candy brokers buying heavily. Since then prices declined to Rs. 587/88 on a jobber and cutcha candy brokers selling, the rate at 5 p.m. being quoted Rs. 588½, after sharp fluctuations closed easy at Rs. 585½ at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December/January delivery opened at Rs. 548/9 and on buying by offices and Commission Houses the rate advanced to Rs. 557. On a marwari shroff selling the rate declined to Rs. 555½ but the rate improved again to Rs. 563 on free buying by offices and Commission Houses. The price then gradually gave way to Rs. 556 on heavy selling by an Indore operator, which was the rate ruling at 5 p.m. Fine M.G. Oomra for March delivery opened at Rs. 542/3 and in sympathy with the rise in Broach the rate advanced to Rs. 551. On scattered selling the price gave way to Rs. 549 but improved again to Rs. 555 on offices and Commission Houses buying, the rate at 5 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 548 F.G.M.G. Bengal for December/January delivery was quoted nominally at Rs. 478.

In the Ready market there was a very good demand yesterday, both shippers as well as Millwalas were buyers. For Fine Berar, delivery this month, the rate was quoted Rs. 580/95 per candy whilst for December delivery there were buyers at Rs. 20 premium over the rate ruling for Oomra December/January delivery.

£. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Novr. 13.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	586
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	476
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	555
Fine Oomra	March	548

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, November. 13.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	585 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	474
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	554
Fine Oomra	March	547

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Market 12th November, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
32.99	Dec.		33.76	+77
32 55	Jan.	33.36 +81	33.35	+80
32,83	Mar.	33.58 +75	33.58	+75
32.84	May		33.60	+76
32 26	July		33.20	+94
27.15	Oct.		28·60	+85

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 33.70, lowest 33.02, range, 68 points. Trade, foreign and Commission houses buying, meeting some realizing around 34 cents. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market 12th November, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
18 83	Jan.	18 65+12	19.13 +30	19.35 +52
18 68	Mar.	18.91 +13	18 95+ 27	19·16 +48
18 48	May			18.96 +48
18.03	July			18.50 +45
19.89	Jan.	Egyptian.		20.65 +76

Telegraphic Market advices: General buying, lack of selling power. January highest 19.36, lowest 18.95, range, 41 points.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Crop estimates now around 9,750,000 Bales. Expect higher market."

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	19.35+62
	Mar.	19.16 +45
	May	18.96 +48
	July	18.50 +45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 12

Months.	To-day's	Prior.
Nov.		19.23 +24
Dec.		19.03 +13
Jan.		19.05 +22
Feb.		..
Mar.		18 87 +19
April		..
May		18.66+18
June		..
July		18.22 +17
Aug.		..
Sept.		..
Oct.		..
Nov.		..
Egyptions Jan.		20 09
Mar.		20.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 12.

To-day's prices.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	34.35+80
	Mar.	33.58+76
	May	33.60+76
	July	33.20+94

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 13

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		75 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Nov, 13.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 12
Do,	No. 20 1/2	0 15 10
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 10
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 8
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 12
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Ligth-house	No. 6 1/2	0 10 2
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 3
Japan	No. 42/2	1 12 6
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No 32	1 7 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 7 0	13 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 5 0	13 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	15 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 9	..
Linseed, April/May	12 12 9	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 10 0	..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 13

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 12, 1923,

Cotton	5,366 Bales
Wheat	5,241 Cwts.
Linseed	2366 "
Rape, etc	Nil "
Gingellyseed	2330 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1858 "
Castorseed	1011 "
Rice	4995 "
Myrabollams	1492 "
Cottonseed	601 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1091 "
Jawar	417 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	527
Bajri	1063 "
Coal	1690 Tons.

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The storm in the Bay was severe yesterday afternoon but it may now be less intense. Its centre is about three hundred miles east of Madras. It is probably moving in a west-north-westerly didection. There has again been nearly general rain on the South Burma coast, Victoria Point reporting one and a half inches.

Forecast.—Extension on to the Madras coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th November, 1927.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.843 inches
Temperature of Air	79.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.8 "
Dew Point	67.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	69.% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do do.	73.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E.E.NE.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 149
Fall of Rain	" —
Total fall during month	" —
do. do. year	" —
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	" .

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Staff	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Staff
	Nov	h. m	ft. in	Nov,	h. m.	ft in
Sun	17	0 48	30 9	17	6 45	17 4
		1¼ 42	28 4		18 43	14 3
S.	18	7 36	25 8	18	1 19	20 7
		20 36	25 2		14 17	18 7
M.	19	8 30	25 8	19	2 24	20 6
		21 24	26 0		14 55	18 0
Tu.	13	2 19	29 5	13	8 33	18 7
		14 19	26 6		20 16	16 7
W.	14	3 13	28 4	14	9 41	19 3
		15 18	25 5		21 13	18 1
Th.	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	16	5 18	26 4	16	12 21	19 5
		17 57	24 22			

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR BRITISH INDIA.

1911-12 TO 1920-21.

As the prefatory note says, this volume replaces the "Statistics of British India" in five volumes and the "Statistical Abstract relating to British India" hitherto published respectively by the Indian Department of Commercial Intelligence and the India Office. Presumably this change is in response to the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee, but we very much doubt if the change is for the better in spite of the more imposing appearance of this volume. It remains, as others that it replaces—nearly two years behind the times; and the information embodied in it is thus utterly out of date and useless for the commercial public. And even for the student of economic research, though a decade's figures in a single volume might seem quite attractive at first sight, it may be doubted if the information in this volume would make any improvement. Owing to violent changes during the decade in the standard of value, the figures are worthless for purposes of comparison, even if they do not vary in this publication and in the previous ones now replaced. But quite apart from this defect, there are others of omission of important information, which cannot but prejudice seriously the utility of this volume. Take, for instance, the statistics of Agriculture; only five bare tables for all India in 13 pages of scanty statistics, instead of a whole volume as before. How can such an unreasoning zeal for economy avail us or supply us any information on the volume or value of crops, on the size and yield of average holdings in the various provinces, of the amount and incidence of agrarian indebtedness? Similarly, there is only one solitary table on the entire co-operative movement, two on the Forests of India, and two on the Banks,—all too insufficient for any purpose of instruction or information.

Of the matter actually given, the tables relating to population and its distribution are commendable in this that they give us the summary of the 1921 census, of which the All-India Report is not yet out. The following summary of occupations of the peoples of India does not suggest any very great variation:

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Number supported.
A Production of Raw Materials	231194,403
I Exploitation of animals and vegetation	230,652 350
II Exploitation of Minerals	542,053
B Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	55,612,694
III Industry	33,167,018
IV Transport	4,331,054
V Trade	18,114,652
C Public Services and Liberal Arts	9,846,050
VI Public Force	2,181 597
VII Public Administration	2,643,882
VIII Professions and Liberal Arts	5,020,571
D Miscellaneous	19,402,084
IX Persons living on their own income	179,835
X Domestic Service	4.570,151
XI Insufficiently described occupations	11,098,561
XII Unproductive	3,233,532
Total	316,055,231

It thus works out that even in 1921 agriculture (A) supported 73 per cent. of our total population and Industry and Trade (B) supported 14.4 per cent. of our total population.

The rest are really unproductive services that depend like parasites on 7/8 of the population for their maintenance, and yet take a disproportionately large share of the public income. If we take our total annual production to be worth Rs. 1,500 crores, the public services alone demand about 250 crores or 1/6 at the least for the maintenance of only 1½ per cent. of our population. We need say nothing about the system of classification adopted in the above table beyond observing that the author must be an unconscious humourist who lumped up together in one group D beggars and thieves and prostitutes (XII and XI) with land-lords and rentiers (IX).

In the section on financial statistics the table on the burden of taxation (p 196) is an unconscious bit of propaganda for the Government which deserves to be exposed. Government are pleased to consider only Salt, Stamps, Excise, Provincial Rates, Customs, Income Tax and Registration as really taxation, giving no reason to explain why they do not include Land Revenue in that list or their Railway and Irrigation Receipts. The heads regarded as taxes proper have grown in the decade by nearly 250 per cent. from 36.52 crores in 1911-12 to 89.81 crores in 1920-21, or from Rs. 1-7-11 per head to Rs. 3-10-3 per head in 1920-21. This does not include the Land Revenue and other receipts, which are really of the nature of taxation, and which, if added, would raise the tax-burden per head to Rs. 10 in British India. In itself this is not a very frightening figure; but when we remember that this is a charge on the princely income per head per annum of Rs. 40 at most, we might get some idea of the real burden of taxation which in the above table is utterly obscured.

Pp. 648-653 summarise the main results of an Industrial census for India in 1921 which is however most sadly lacking in any information about the capital involved, or about the volume and value of the produce turned out in the 15,000 odd factories of India with 2,681,125 workmen. The census of Production in Britain (1907) and in the U. S. A. (1909) was useful for just that item of information which the Indian census seems to omit.

Altogether then we doubt if this volume would be any more serviceable than those which it is so unadvisedly replacing.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

A BLOW AT THE BOYCOTT?

BY "KRISTODAS."

The sinister indications to which I have been drawing attention time after time with regard to the rising exchange still continue to be there and there is every probability that this rise will continue in near future. It was in 1920 that an abnormal exchange was foisted upon the country inspite of the wise warnings and farsighted apprehensions of some of the best leaders of Indian thought. It has never been assumed to be the duty of the benigh Government in whose hands the reins of administration lie to consult and much less to follow expert opinion when the Indian interests are involved. All that expert opinion was disregarded and the country was plunged into a vortex of speculation and commercial demoralisation with the result that more than Rs. 40 crores of Indian reserve were swept awar and the trade and industries of the country suffered a set back from which they have not recovered as yet. A high exchange came in very handy as a subsidy to British manufacturers to relieve the terrible unemployment which prevailed there then and goods worth millions of pounds were dumped upon the country at a high exchange. When the Indian merchants and traders, victims of this abnormal exchange, pointed out to the policy of the Government itself in fixing the exchange at 2 shillings, this step of theirs was condemned as a repudiation of contracts and as morally reprehensible. British manufacturers and their agents must also have seen that pushing of trade through such devious channels is a double-edged sword cutting bothways, for while they considered themselves benefited in the beginning through the high exchange they had also to suffer immense losses in their business relations with this country. There was stagnation in the Indian business world and the English manufacturers who wanted to capture the whole of the Indian market for themselves in the after-the-war conditions were grievously disappointed to find that the abnormal dumping of foreign goods had created a sort of acute indigestion and that there was no power left in the country for making any more purchses. All that lesson appears now to have been forgotten, for the authorities are again playing with exchange and there is already a rumour to the effect that this high exchange will continue in the interests of British trade and industries. Exchange at 2sh. 10d. as it was in 1920 meant clearly a subsidy of more than 60 per cent to British manufacturers and though it does not appear probable that exchange would rise this time too to the level it reached in 1920, some experts do not think it in any way improbable that such a rise may take place. Besides the direct advantages it may confer upon foreign commodities it will indirectly affect indigenous industries. I shall go a little more into details with regard to this statement as otherwise it may not appear clear as to how the policy of high exchange will affect even Indian industries. Thus suppose that there is a factory in England with a capital of £60,000 and a factory in this country with a capital of Rs. 9 lakhs, computing £1 at the rate of 1sh. 4d. The English factory produces inkstands of the value of £100,000 and similarly the Indian factory also produces the same stuff of the value of Rs. 15 lakhs. Each inkstand sells at £1 in England and at Rs. 15 in India when the exchange stands at 1sh. 4d. The English factory makes a profit of £6,000 that is about 10 per cent. of gross return and the Indian factory makes a profit of Rs. 90,000. Now suppose that exchange goes up to 2sh. The capitalised value of the factories remains the same as it was before, for that is not affected by the rise but the British manufacturer is able to dump down his inkstands in the Indian markets at the rate of Rs. 10 per inkstand instead of the former rate of Rs. 15 each. This reduced value of the foreign commodity affects the value of the indigenous article also for it is an economic law which cannot be ignored that the value of indigenous articles is regulated by the value of foreign articles. The Indian manufacturer, therefore, has to bring down his value for the Indian stuff to Rs. 10 per inkstand in conformity with the price of the English-made article. The British manufacturer gets, however, the same amount from his outturn viz: £100,000, but the Indian manufacturers gets instead of Rs. 15 lakhs only Rs. 10 lakhs. Not only is his profit thus wiped away but his factory has to suffer a loss. The factory may continue to run under such loss for some time when the directors or agents may persuade their shareholders that the loss is in consequence of the high exchange. If it continues, however, for a longer time the factory will have to be taken into liquidation and may be taken up at a lesser capitalised value by somebody else. This purchaser may be able to show some profit on the working of this factory having been sold to him in times of depression. It will thus be seen that it may take some years before an adjustment takes place but in the meanwhile the Indian industries will be suffering heavy losses in their working in competition with foreign industries in time of high exchange and even when the possible adjustment takes place after years of losses and suffering the general public may have been so scared by the failures of industrial concerns that capital will have become shy and will be difficult to draw from the hoards where it may have been concealed like the horns of a snail. A high exchange, therefore, operates in two ways against Indian industries; one by lowering the prices of British articles and thus flooding the counter with these, and the other, by affecting the working of Indian factories themselves. In both the ways it is mischievous and it is therefore that I consider the present rising exchange is a sinister portent with which the Indian industrialists and merchants will have to reckon sooner or later. In the meanwhile the Associated Chambers of Commerce, that is, the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce which are assembling in the first week of December are going to consider a resolution maintaining the inadvisability of interfering with the Paper Currency amendment introduced by the Government in 1920 fixing the ratio of the Rupees to the gold on the new basis. Well may the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce feel shy of disturbing the arrangement which, while it has disturbed the whole of the Indian trade and industries and caused to the coun-

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Elections by Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan Constituencies for the Legislative Assembly 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Opening of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 15.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Western India Automobile Association, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Elections by the Landholders' and the European constituencies for the Legislative Assembly, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 16.

HAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.
Counting of Votes for the University Constituency, 11 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 14 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 45 m., Sunset 6h. 2m.
No. 15 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 45m., Sunset 6h 1m.
Nov. 16 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 46m; Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 46m.; Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 18 (Sunday) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

**The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (v. Jub.) ...	19 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 19-30.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S S Clan "Ranald" left Suez on 9th evening.
S S Clan "Malcolm" arrived London on the evening of 10th instant.
The homeward P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 11-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

MARATHI NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The above school will reopen after the Diwali vacation to-day (Wednesday). Applications for fresh admission should reach the Principal at Green Villa, near Grant Road Station, opposite Post Office before the 30th instant. Boys from the so-called "untouchable" classes are admitted free. Copies of last year's report can be had on communication of address.

RECEPTION TO MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Secretary, City Khilafat Committee writes:—

In the meeting of the Bombay City K. C. held on 12th November 1923 it was unanimously decided that, Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, at the time of his arrival, should be taken from Bori Bunder to the Office of the Central Khilafat Committee in a procession through the following route:—Bori Bunder, Hornby Road, Abdul Rehman Street, Jame Masjid, Javeri Bazar, Pydhownie, Bhendi Bazar and thence to C. K. C. Office; and that, next day a public meeting should be held at Chhota Kabristan at 6-30 p.m (B. T.) to which also Maulana should be taken in procession via—Sandhurst Road, Parel Road, J. J. Hospital, Grant Road, Duncan Road, Ripon Road, Morland Road and Kamatipura.

Exact date and time will be announced later on.

COMING CALCUTTA RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The following are first entries for the King Emperor's Cup to be run on December 22nd, Viceroy's Cup to be run on December 26th and Grand National to be run on January 1st.

KING EMPEROR'S CUP.

Mr Soutar's Ridiculous
Mr Gajadhar's Prague
Mr Douetil's Midensis
Messrs Douetil's and Hartley's Kilcloon
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlie's Smile
Mr Panniek's Sweet Adare
Mr Thaddeus' The Devil and Gold Gainer
Mr Eve's Silver Image, Rostrum Flaming Orb, Nicety and Dick Turpin
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's Wedding Ring
Mr Galstaun's Solo Bridge, Floreal, Simon's Choice, Starshot and Eggesford
Mr Avasia's Vale of York and Quarryman.

VICEROY'S CUP.

Mr. Soutar's Ridiculous and Macldune
Mr Gajadhur's Prague
Mr Douetil's and Hartley's Kilcloon
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlie's Smile
Mr Pannik's Sweet Adare
Mr Thaddeus' Unitai and Moyode
Mr Eve's Silver Image and Dick Turpin
Mr Galstaun's Simon's Choice, Starshot, Floreal, Solo Bridge and Eggesford.
Mr Ephraum's Orange William
Mr Avasia's Vale of York.

GRAND NATIONAL.

Mr McGrigan's Martini
Mr Cunningham's Aughnacloy
Messrs Gregson's and Ocock's Bachelor's Vanity and Mudeford Rex
Mr Lindsay's Typoon
Mr Bartleet's Carlisle and Salisbury
Mr Eve's Llansiyeried
Mr Gregory's Jazz Band
Col Tennant's Home Sword
Major Lucas' and Lt.Col Stuarts' Golden Rule
Major Lucas' Athenian
Mr Leetham's Nice Bird and Chetty Bit
Mr Scoffs' Brandiehoe and Lesto
Mr Bolton's Silence.

BOMBAY ELECTIONS.

(Continued from page 8.)

Patel alone, as he is the only patriot from Bombay standing for the Assembly.

BAPTISTA VS. PATEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If Mr. Patel's speech at the Marwadi Vidyalaya is correctly reported in the "Chronicle", then he evidently believes all is fair in elections as in love and war. He is handling truth rather recklessly in several statements he has made about me. I shall, therefore, feel obliged if you would allow me to correct some allegations and explain my attitude in politics.

I welcome the true spirit of N. C. O.'s as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi. I shall be more delighted, the more the Indian atmosphere is surcharged with the true spirit. I have a constitutional loathing for much of the spurious spirit visible in Bombay that passes as N. C. O. spirit. But though the spirit of N. C. O. conceived by Mahatma Gandhi was welcome, I did not and do not approve of the methods advocated for winning Swaraj, as in my humble opinion these methods will not advance the cause of Swaraj. The spirit is good, the methods are weak and worthless. I never approved of the triple boycott, now more or less shelved. I strongly disapproved of the boycott of Councils. I spoke against it at the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta. The "Servant" subsequently was pleased to describe my speech as the most powerful speech upon the subject. I seconded Mr. Pal's amendment to Mahatma Gandhi's proposition. Mr. Pal was for entry into Councils. I was also for entry into the Councils "to work the Montagu Reform Act for all it is worth and for accelerating the grant of full responsible Government" as stated in Tilak's manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party. Every single delegate from Maharashtra including the Central Provinces was opposed to boycott of the Councils and voted against Mahatma Gandhi's proposition and in favour of Mr. Pal's amendment. After Mahatma Gandhi's proposition was passed by the Congress, a private meeting of the leading delegates from various provinces was convened to discuss the question whether they should boycott the Councils or not. The meeting was not confined to those who objected to boycott of Councils. At this meeting Mr. C. R. Das said he would rather boycott the Courts than boycott the Councils. When I was called upon to express my opinion I intimated that I was bound by our Party manifesto to abstain from elections. In our manifesto issued by Lokmanya Tilak it was stated that "The Congress Democratic Party . . . is a Party animated by feelings of unswerving loyalty to the Congress." Somebody then pointed out that according to Mahatma Gandhi it would be perfectly consistent with loyalty to the Congress if a Congressman entered into the Council. My own notions of loyalty could not accept this loophole. I felt that loyalty could only be faithfully expressed by abstaining from the elections. I did so, and as President of the Congress Democratic Party I advised and exhorted all our Party candidates to abstain. They did so except one though 80 per cent. of our Party men were confident of success. I myself had obtained promises that ensured my success at the University Election. My only reason was the manifesto although I believed boycott was a blunder. I did not conceal my own feeling against the triple boycott, and my views were published in the "Chronicle" after my return to Bombay from Calcutta. But after the recent Congress Resolution the Tilak manifesto does not come in the way of a member thereof even as a technical objection concerning loyalty to the Congress. Unfortunately for them many who voted against Mahatma Gandhi's proposition and in favour of Mr. Pal's amendment became whole-hoggers for the triple boycott including boycott of Councils. But now they have abandoned boycott of Councils, and advocate entry for wrecking the Councils imagining they are thereby persuing a Non-co-operation method without realising that they are really wrecking the Non-co-operation. Before next Divali they will open their eyes to this second blunder. Instead of honestly confessing their mistake and repenting they are doing their best to save their faces by tall talk of wrecking the Councils. We shall wait and see. But my Maratha colleagues in the moribund Congress Democratic Party have departed from Tilak's Responsive Co-operation proclaimed in the manifesto which clearly enunciated Tilak's principle:—"This Party proposes to work the Montagu Reform Act for all it is worth and for accelerating the grant of full responsible Government, and for this purpose it will without hesitation offer co-operation or resort to constitutional opposition, whichever may be expedient and best calculated to give effect to the popular will." But I still adhere to this principle. It will therefore be perceived that, while my comrades and colleagues in the Congress Democratic Party have dropped their *harams* and their favourite fundamental principles of triple boycott or Council boycott I have declined to play the political chameleon and remained faithful to Tilak's creed of responsive co-operation. This is acknowledged even by the "Kesari" and "Maratha" who advised electors to vote for Swarajist candidates, and for Independents like me only when there was no Swarajist candidate. The "Kesari" wrote on the 23rd October, 1923:—"If any one carried on continuously and steadfastly the mission of Lokmanya's 'Responsive Co-operation' it was Mr. Baptista, and Baptista alone." I prefered to be isolated, than applauded by compromising fundamental principles. I am quite aware that I was welcome as a Swarajist candidate if I joined the Swaraj Party. In fact, when Mr. Natarajan was President of the Swaraj Party in Bombay he actually invited me to join the Party and stand as a Party candidate. In the then temper of the people a demagogue like myself could rouse the angry folks to a pitch of indignation that would ensure my success hands down. But I preferred principles to a seat in the Council, and declined the invitation because I believed that the policy of wrecking would not only prove futile in fact but promises in effect affording a handle to the British die-hards who would use it with tremendous effect to retard our progress to Swaraj. One must know the temper of the British electors and their Party politics to measure the folly and mischief of this policy of wrecking without success. The wreckers are wrong in believing that nothing succeeds like excess. I had therefore to stand as an Independent although my own Poona friends of the Tilakite brand were thereby constrained by Party discipline to grow lukeworm over my candidature and cease to write as enthusiastically about my candidature as they would have otherwise done. I do not complain of "our cynical friend Mr. Patel" as his Swarajist comrades and leaders are doing for pitting "Poonjabhai against Baptista Kaka", as a soldier of the wrecking brigade. In Party politics one must elect the best partisan and not the best man. But I do not think we have yet reached the stage of Party politics. The example of the Swaraj Party in the United Provinces is worthy of imitation at the present moment. For the same reason I commend the conduct of Mr. Lalji, the so-called Swarajist candidate, for retiring in favour of Mr. Jinnah. I believe the Mahomedan Swarajists have displayed greater political sagacity than the Hindu Swarajists in Bombay. But better luck next time.

Personally I do not believe that the wrecking Swarajist defeated me. The strength of Mr. Poonjabhai's communal vote defeated me. I do not think that a dozen Maratha Swarajists or Parsi Swarajists, or Tamil or Telegu Swarajists all combined voted for him. It was his community and grain-dealers who outvoted me. I am certain these voters have not the remotest notion what wrecking denotes or connotes. For this reason I believe that when the Mandvi and Marwadi supporters of the wrecking policy realise its pernicious tendencies they will forsake the wreckers. I am convinced the Marathas will do so before next Divali. They do not yet fully realise that the Congress has not blessed their entry into the Councils. The Congress has removed the bar and given leave to go though the orthodox believe that the wreckers are going to the dogs by entering the spider's parlour. The Congress has certainly not sanctioned the Dasite policy of wrecking. The Marathas will soon point this out. The evidence before me shows that the majority of them do not believe in the wrecking policy. Their practical sagacity tells them of the futility of wrecking; but their loyalty to the Congress and their dislike of division in Congress makes them stand under the Dasito banner. This is my reading of the present political discontents. I am, therefore, anxious that the Liberals, or rather the Liberal leaders should advance to the stage of Responsive Co-operation. But advocating the amalgamation of the Liberals and Independents into a Social Democratic Party upon the principles of Tilak's responsive co-operation is quite different from a programme "to join the Liberals and Government to put down all agitation" as alleged by Mr. Patel. Such misrepresentation is unpardonable and dishonourable. I do not believe that Government will welcome such amalgamation. I am inclined to believe that they will dread the creation of such a Party. They dread practical methods which such a Party would adopt upon the true spirit of N. C. O. quite consistent with the law and constitution of India. They smile at wreckers with soul force as their compass, and jails as their polar stars. But be this as it may, to accuse me of joining Government to put down all agitation is like accusing a Saint of being a Satan. I have frequently expressed public approbation of Tilak's principle of asking a little more than could be possibly obtained, because it keeps alive the flame of agitation without being unreasonable. In our Party's manifesto of which I am President it is clearly stated that "to achieve full responsible Government in India including military control and full fiscal freedom, and an exhaustive declaration of rights with constitutional guarantees, the Party contemplates and recommends a resolute and energetic campaign in India and in the countries represented on the League of Nations. In this matter the Party's watchword will be 'Educate, agitate, organise'." I believe agitation is the lifeblood of politics. In support of this I will quote the "Kesari" of 23rd October, 1923:—"When the name of Barrister Baptista is uttered, with his name stands associated in living form before the eyes of all, the work and agitation of the Nationalist Party and the Home Rule League. It was he, who tenaciously pressed Lok. Tilak to start the Home Rule League, and it was through his efforts that it was at last established. Mr. Baptista was the foremost pioneer among those who went on deputation to England. . . . He took great pains to organise Labour in Bombay . . . and is considered to be a real 'Kaka' by servants and labourers of all grades in Bombay." It is an irritating libel to denounce one who has been advocating organisation and agitation all his life long since he left the Forest Service as joining Government to put a stop to all agitation. Mr. Editor, I would fain have your readers remember that when I pressed Tilak to start the Home Rule League and accepted its Presidentship, the League was regarded as a seditious institution to subvert Government. Lord Willingdon promptly prosecuted Tilak under the plea of sedition to arrest the Home Rule agitation. At this time Mr. Patel would not even join the League; and most of our modern wrecking Swarajists were found in the Moderate camp. I am not sure whether even to-day those who make the loudest noise are not empty vessels. Even in election campaigns it is worse than stooping to conquer to denounce the champion of agitation as the ordinary of agitation and then make use of the stick to beat the Liberals. Wah! Wah! Patel Sahib!, may your shadow never grow less, but your votes ever grow less and your words always make a mess!—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Nov. 12.

MR. DUMASIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Navroji Dumasia of the "Times of India" is a very modest Journalist, who calls himself "Parsi First and Indian afterwards"! His great "ambition" is to enter the Assembly and to keep alive the traditions of Pherozeshah Mehta! What are his achievements, please?

(1) He was defender of the Willingdon administration, and thus secured the support of the Europeans for his entry into the Corporation!

(2) He has been the Champion of Liquor shop-keepers of Bombay, and has fought for them in the Council!

(3) He has loyally supported Resolutions to present Addresses to the Royalty and to the satraps!

(4) He paid twenty-five thousand rupees towards the Prince of Wales Welcome Fund!

(5) In the Corporation, his attendance has been little; his speeches less; his voting still less; and in the Committees his presence is the least!

(6) In the Council, his attendance, interpellations, debates and voting are the poorest on record!

(7) In public life, we have not seen his presence, or heard his voice, or seen his work, either in the Congress or at the Liberal Conference!

(8) Mr. Dumasia claims to be the disciple of Sir Thomas Bennett and of Sir Stanley Reed! Sir Thomas has told us the other day, that there is no urgency for any modification of the present Reforms! Sir Stanley has been a friend of the Moderates—so far as it suited the needs of the White Empire! This has been Mr. Dumasia's source of training and inspiration!

(9) He claims the support of Parsi voters on the grounds that he worked for the abandonment of the Grant Road Terminal scheme and that he donated Rupees twenty-five thousand as his contribution towards the re-erection of an agiari, verily, this shows Mr. Dumasia's love for his religion.

But his achievements in the Corporation, in the Council and in the public life of the country are so meagre; his association with the "Times" and the officials is so intimate; and his capacity for working in these high spheres is so limited, that I am constrained to state that he cannot conscientiously claim the support of voters—Parsi or Hindu; and should honestly and gracefully retire in favour of better men like Messrs. Patel and Petit.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ON THE DUTY OF CANDIDATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read very carefully Mr. Rathnam's rejoinder in the "Chronicle" of this morning *anent* my reply to his original letter and it strikes me as though the issue raised by me *viz.*, whether the representative is under obligation to subordinate his views and judgment to those of the electorate has been evaded, of course, not deliberately. For, in answer to this question Mr. Rathnam quotes from my quotation and then flies off at a tangent to draw a distinction between English and Indian politics, and proceeds to elaborate on the *bonafides* of the Swaraj Party and the sacrifices to which that party is sworn, ignoring the fact that I had studiously avoided in my reply any reference to the politics of either Swaraj party, the Liberal party or the Independent party, and that I touched only what is germane to representatives of all parties, irrespective of denominations.

In the absence of a clearer indication otherwise, I take it that Mr. Rathnam's reply to my question, which he correctly repeated is involved in the sentences he quoted to the extent suited to his purpose from my quotation. There can hardly be two opinions on the ethical nature of the duty which Burke laid on every representative of sacrificing his repose, pleasure, satisfaction to the electorate's and of preferring their interests to his own. Nor can that duty be exclusive upon representatives of any one particular party. And I have yet to know of a party whose interests are alien to those of its representative. Your correspondent deplores that in Indian politics these sacrifices "are completely absent." Well, a certain amount of recalcitrance in individual cases—which, by the way, know no georgraphical limit—apart, these sacrifices are no more absent in Indian politics than, for instance, in English or American politics.

As regards my alternative question whether the electorate has coercive authority vested in it, your correspondent's answer is "Yes, but not an arbitrary authority." In the first place, your correspondent evidently thinks that arbitrary authority is more heinous or reprehensible than coercive authority—a point on which any dictionary can bring enlightenment. I will confine to the more material and pertinent point and maintain the position I have already taken up, *viz.*, that the electorate has no such (coercive) authority. To deliver an opinion, as Burke had pointed out, is the right of all men, and that of constituents is a weighty and respectable opinion. A representative ought always to rejoice to hear and which he ought always most seriously to consider. "But," says Burke *"authoritative* instructions, *mandates* issued which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote, and to argue for, though contrary to the clearest conviction of his judgment and conscience—these are things utterly unknown to the laws of this land." Neither are they, nor should they be known in India where the constitution of our councils—barring differences in detail—is on all fours with that of its English prototype or is modelled on it.

Lest I should overtax your indulgence, I do not take up more of your space, but leave it for others to see; as also the other point wherein your correspondent would have us believe that the line of demarcation between direct action and *anti*-direct action is thin.—Yours, etc.

V. L. NARASIMHAM.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

WILL MR. NANAVATI EXPLAIN?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

(1) Is he a member of the Swaraj Party or not?

(2) If he is a member, does he respect the constitution of the Swaraj Party?

(3) Does not the constitution require that two candidates cannot stand as rivals to the same seat?

(4) Is it not a fact that the Central Swaraj Party has nominated Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta as its official candidate for the Northern Division?

(5) Does it not necessarily follow that Mr. Nanavati must withdraw in favour of Mr. Jamnadas?

(6) Has the Secretary, Swaraj Party, Umbargaon, requested him to let him know his (Mr. Nanavati's) views on Prohibition?

(7) Has he replied?

(8) Are some of his canvassers retired Abkari servants?

(9) What are his views as regards pure Khaddar and does he wear it?—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW."

SIR CHIMANLAL AND THE BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The voters for the Legislative Assembly will have a hard prick of conscience if they vote for Sir Chimanlal Setalvad because of the share of blame which he must needs bear as a member of the Provincial Government which sent the Mahatma to jail. But while that and other arguments against giving him the vote have long been present before the public mind, a new one is furnished by the publication yesterday of a leaflet, No. 14, by the Western India Liberal Association. In that leaflet the Liberal party express their opinion about the boycott of Empire goods They say "the imports from the Overseas' Dominions are negligible—only 5.78 crores on the average of the two years. Natal sent coal worth about a crore; Australia sends horses and fruits and meat and in exceptional cases wheat. Meat is, more or less for the consumption of British troops in India. To talk of an economic retaliation against these is simply idle, if not childish." Thus the dumping of African coal to the detriment of the Indian coal industry is in their view a "negligible" matter and the talk of boycotting articles enumerated by them is "idle if not childish" even as a protest against the insult of Kenya decision. I wish the voters will show how far they are prepared to stand by the Liberals who have such opinions and who have Sir Chimanlal as one of their champions on Bombay side. Truly was it said that "A man, convinced against his will, remains of the same opinion still" and after the publication of the pamphlet under reference, the public will be able to see clearly what they might expect from Sir Chimanlal who, although he was the president of the public meeting which voted for the boycott of Empire goods, allows his party to express contrary opinion. Before one can vote for him, one ought to know where he stands in regard to this matter—among the Liberals against the boycott or with the Nationalists smarting still under the insult?—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

TO-DAY'S MAHOMEDAN ELECTION.

CALL TO MR. JINNAH'S SUPPORTERS.

Though Mr. M. A. Jinnah has secured a walk-over to the Legislative Assembly, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. Husseinbhoy Laljee and Salebhoy Barodawala from the contest, yet the official election for the Bombay City Mahomedan constituency for the Legislative Assembly will take place to-day as usual. So the supporters of Mr. Jinnah should not slacken their efforts and should go to the polling booths in large numbers to record their votes in his favour.

BENGAL ELECTIONS DISPUTE.

APPEAL DISMISSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Before the Chief Justice and Justice Richardson appeals in connection with the Bengal Council election dispute came on for hearing. In the first appeal, the appellant, Mr. S. N. Haldar and Mr. S. N. Mallik, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation were candidates to a seat from a Calcutta constituency. The Returning Officer rejected Mr. Halder's nomination paper as it was not dated and declared Mr. Mallik duly elected. In this case a rule was issued which was discharged by Justice Page. Against Justice Page's judgment this appeal was preferred. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that under the Specific Relief Act, the jurisdiction of the Court was limited and discretionary and that the relief they would be able to give would not be complete as they had no power to set aside the election which had been declared.

The Second appeal was by the Maharaja of Casim Bazar who was candidate from the Landholders' Constituency with two other candidates and whose nomination paper had been rejected by the Returning Officer on the ground that on the day of the nomination the Maharaja's resignation of the seat on the Council of State had not been accepted. Hearing is proceeding.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Richardson dismissed the appeal with costs, in connection with the Bengal Council election dispute.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 12.

Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government has been returned unopposed to the Bihar-Orissa Legislative Council for Muzaffarpur Division.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Governor of Burma has received from the Viceroy for the benefit of the blind in Burma £1,000 from the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund. The gift would be devoted to building homes for the blind workers in the neighbourhood of St. Michael's School and Workshop at Kemmendine.—(A. P.)

* * * *

A Rangoon message says in accordance with the recommendation of the Crime Inquiry Committee, a Police Organisation Committee has been appointed. Mr. F. Lewison, formerly Chief Secretary to the Government, is President and the members include representatives of the Imperial and Provincial Services and Nationalists. The Committee is instructed to make recommendations with a view to securing the maximum efficiency at a minimum cost.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has convicted S. M. Bose, Managing Agent of the Allahabad Tanneries, under Section 277 of the Companies Act of making false declaration and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—(A. P.)

* * * *

At the Allahabad High Court on Monday, before the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Walsh and Sulaiman, Babu Dwarka Prasad Mithal, a pleader practising in Muzaffarnagar, was called upon to show why he should not be dealt with under the Legal Practitioners Act for unprofessional conduct.—(A. P.)

* * * *

His Excellency Lord Lytton returned to Calcutta on Monday afternoon after touring in Sikkim. The Governor halted at Antahar and drove to Naogaon, and opened the District Board Bridge which is to be called Lytton Bridge.—(A. P.)

* * * *

34 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of 204 lakhs were registered in September, compared with 46 companies with a capital of 209 lakhs in September, 1922. 23 companies, with a capital of 231 lakhs, went into liquidation or were finally dissolved in September.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The D. T. S., B. N. Rly., wires from Bilaspur, Nov. 13.—At about 8-30 a.m. to-day 311 Down goods was badly derailed at mile 424/1 between Akaltara and Naila stations. Seventeen wagons were derailed and five wagons capsized over the bridge into Nala. There was no loss of life nor injury to person. The main line is blocked, but will probably be cleared by midday on the 15th instant. Transhipment of mail and passenger trains will be carried out.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Mr. James Rodgers, engine-driver at Igatpuri, met with a serious accident in one of the tunnels on Thull Ghat on Sunday night. It is not at present known how the accident happened. All that has been ascertained is that Rodgers was knocked off his engine and was picked up unconscious. He was taken to Igatpuri where he succumbed to the injuries on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

* * * *

Dardar Kupalsingh, Secretary of the Amritsar Gurdwara Committee who was wanted in connection with the Akali trial was arrested by Khan Karamkhan, District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by the City Kotwal on Monday night at about 9-30 p.m. at the Golden Temple.

* * * *

An Amritsar message of this day's date says.—Mr. Bhagat Jaswantsingh, General Secretary, Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee who was wanted in the Akali Leaders' Conspiracy Trial has arrived at Amritsar and will surrender himself to the police at about 9 a.m., before the Akal Takht.—A. P.

* * * *

A Delhi message of the 12th instant says the Royal Commission has been busy with examining official documents and arranging other necessary preliminaries to hearing evidence on an extensive scale which would be mainly at the seats of Provincial Governments beginning at Allahabad on November 22nd.—A. P.

* * * *

A Multan, message states in the Kirpan case two Sikhs have been sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each for causing grevious hurt to a Mahomedan.

* * * *

The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff in the O'Dwyer-Nair case Lahore, concluded on Monday with the evidence of Khan Bahadur Syed Mehdi and Nawab Sir Khuda Buksh.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Jutes opened firm with good speculative demand but on reports of quicter Hessian market and reduced outside support eased slightly although prices show an advance over yesterday. In Coals only small business is reported at current rates. In miscellaneous the only feature is sustained enquiry for Indian Iron and Steel, buyers not getting on. Cottons was steady and unchanged. Yesterday Agra United and Kesoram was enquired. In teas very limited business with sellers rather in evidence. Government securities continue steady current prices being fully maintained. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 63/11; 5 per cent bonds 1935-97; 5 per cent loan 1945-55, 96; 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/8; 6 per cent bonds 1927 102/6; 6 per cent bonds 1950 103/12; 6 per cent bonds 1932 104/6; per cent U P bonds 1926-41 104.

Banks—Imperial Bank conty 348.

Railways—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 56/8; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 103.

Cottons—Agra United 2/15; Bengal Nagpur Cotton ordy 26; Bengal Nagpur Cotton pref 99/8; Dunbar 170; Kesoram 5.

Jutes—Belvedere 410; Birla 6/8; Birla pref 77; Cheviot 22½; Clive 25/4; Delta 411; Gouripor 571; Howrah 32/6; Howrah A pref 97; Ranknarrah 350; Lanzdowne 230; Lawrence 452; Lothian 347; Naihati 336; National 255; Northbrook pref 107; Nudden 41/8; Orient 197.

Coals—Bansdeopur 29/4; Baraboni 12/4; Bengal 673/8; Bengal Nagpur 70; Bhalgora 12/4; Bhubnbaruras 25; Burrakur 34/12 x 1; Borcola 2/14 disc Goplaichuck 13; Huntodih 4/10; Nazira 9/12; Nectoria 1/14; New Keosurgur 22/4; North-West Conty 36 P M S L South Sandra 21/12; Seetarampore 14/8; South Govindpur 1/14; South Karanpura 10/12; Talcher 6/8.

Miscellaneous—Frank Ross 5; Britannia Buildings and Iron 3/8; Indian Iron and Steel 32; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 4/6; B I Corporation ordy 6/4; B I Corporation defd 9/4 O L; B I Corporation pref 110 S L; India General Steam Navigation ordy 105/8.

Tea companies—Dhunseirm 7/4; Duflaghur 19/14; Grob Tea B 11; Rodbuk 11/4; Patema 14/4; Sapoi 20; Teesta Valley 254/8; Tezpur 18/4; Tirrihannah 22.

Exchange—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling four and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand one shilling four and seven-eighth pence.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

ARABIA
AND THE
KHILAFAT

The "Bombay Chronicle" has arranged to publish a series of special articles on this question which under the name of "Jazirat-ul-Arab" has become momentous to the Indian public. The first instalment will appear on November 16th. The articles are from the pen of an acknowledge expert on the subject and will deal with the political problem of the Arabs, in its relation to the Muslim world and to the British Empire.

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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1923.
614th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

OUR PRISONS.

We publish elsewhere a letter on the subject of the treatment of political prisoners in Yeravada jail from one who has himself experienced that treatment; and if his allegation is correct (and it seems hardly credible that it could be made if it were otherwise) a very strange condition of affairs is revealed not in a distant prison such as that of Visapur but in what we have come to regard as the capital jail of the Presidency. We are not in the secrets of the authorities concerned, so in face of so extraordinary a phenomenon we are driven to conjecture how it could have come to pass; and we imagine that it must be due to misinterpretation of an order by the jail management.

Everyone remembers the excitement of public opinion over the treatment of political prisoners about a year ago, the indignation in the country and discussions in the Council. The whole Indian public was horrified at the idea of political prisoners being herded with the common felons. Government, if we remember rightly, did at last hold out the hope of some improvement of their lot. In the light of our correspondent's disclosure we suppose that they issued an order that political prisoners were to be kept separate. Now "separation" has a special meaning for the jailors; there are barracks set apart for "separated" prisoners, who are those whom, for their madness, moral perversion or murderous propensities, it is impossible to keep with other prisoners. We suppose that the jail authorities thus misinterpreted the order, with the result that the lot of the political prisoners was rendered worse than before. All this is pure conjecture on our part, and we hope that the Director of information will correct us, if we err, without delay, and at any rate assure the public that the matter will be quickly remedied. It is, of course, inconceivable that such a condition of affairs as that indicated by our correspondent should exist with the knowledge and approval of Government.

It is high time that all enlightened elements in India paid more attention to the need of prison reform. The Visapur Jail Committee's report, from which we publish elsewhere certain extracts, revealed facts concerning the ordinary treatment (regarded as normal by the members of the Committee) of criminals in Indian jails for which an English jail superintendent or inspector would go and hang himself. In England the agitation for prison reform was contemporary with the agitation for the abolition of the slave trade. Those who led the agitation are revered as saints to-day, for people now know that the insistence on humane conditions in prisons is not a matter of expenditure on worthless members of society, but a matter of civilisation and of positive conversion of unworthy into worthy elements. Yet the conditions described in the Visapur report and those described in private reports which have reached us at various times from various parts of India, resemble those which prevailed more than a century ago in England, before the agitation for reform began. The vast influx of political prisoners belonging to respectable sections of Indian society into the prisons in the last two years has for the first time made the condition of prisoners an affair of general interest. If it has roused the conscience of the country, as we devoutly hope it has, to the imperative duty of demanding radical reforms in prison life, then it will have been of lasting servtce to the country. We cannot doubt, considering the fame which England has acquired throughout the world for prison decency, but that Englishmen in India will be found to take the lead in the campaign for better treatment.

AN UNSYMPATHETIC GOVERNMENT.

The Delhi correspondent of our morning contemporary wires to say that three members of the Supreme Government of India are going to meet the Associated Chambers during their session in Bombay next month, and the Governor of Bombay is going to open that session. The Associated Chambers is a wholly non-Indian body, entirely opposed to every item of the national economic development of India. No better or stronger evidence of their wholly unsympathetic attitude can be or need be afforded than their own programme of resolutions tabled for their next session. We have already commented upon some of these resolutions breathing an unmistakable spirit of war to the death to Indian ambitions in regard to a mercantile marine, or general industrial development; and we doubted not that this self-condemning programme would of itself suffice to frighten away any Indian authority from having anything to do with a body of the uncompromising hostility to India. But now we are told that the Government of India is going officially to meet the Associated Chambers through Messrs. Innes, Blackett and Chatterji, and that the Governor of Bombay is to open the session. This is not merely a common courtesy that we are complaining of. The Associated Chambers are, we repeat, a non-Indian and anti-Indian body. They have declared themselves unmistakably against Indian aspirations; and, in some resolutions, are pointedly hostile to the accepted and declared policy of the Government of India itself. And as though this was not sufficiently insulting, the Bengal Chamber—which sponsors the most offensive resolutions—has contemptuously refused to recognise the Tariff Board of the Government of India. Though that body has now been in Calcutta for ten weeks, the Bengal Chamber did not think it worth while to pay the common courtesy of submitting its views in evidence. Even Mr. Rainy, the official chairman of the Board, has been obliged to take special note of this flagrant bit of non-cooperation, all the more glaring because the same Bengal Chamber finds more than sufficient time and energy to take up the resolution against the grant of protection to the Indian Steel Industry at the next session of the Associated Chambers. Why, then, does the Government of India court further insult and defiance by lending their official countenance to such a body?

But though the Associated Chambers represent none but non-Indian interests, they are not the less likely to give a false view of the Indian outlook; particularly after the Government members' visit. It is therefore imperatively necessary that the Indian commercial interests—which we know are wholeheartedly in support of the programme of national development which the Associated Chambers seek to negative—give the lie direct to such a reading of the Indian situation and demand an instant explanation from the Government of India for this strange demarche. Silence or apathy at this juncture will be fatal, as it is likely to be misread as acquiescence at least. We know, indeed, that no self-respecting Indian can take part with concurrence in such an assembly. But lest the precedent which the Hon'ble Sir Purushottamdas made last year when leading the deputation of *all* the commercial interests of India to the Viceroy on the matter of Retrenchment be misused again, we warn the Indian commercial organisations that they have no place in the Associated Chambers and that if any invitation is sent them for mere presence at the session of the Associated Chambers, it would be to their own undoing. On the last occasion the Indian as well as the European commercial interests were agreed and unanimous on the need for economy in public expenditure, and it is a credit to Sir Purushottamdas's diplomacy that the exact items of this economising were not allowed to create a disagreement before a deputation could be arranged. Sir Purushottamdas has met with his full reward. But lest a skilful play on the chord of personal vanity of a towering personality in the councils of the Indian Merchants' Chamber should make that body misread the nature and purpose of the Associated Chambers' programme, we repeat our warning, with every emphasis we can command, that no self-respecting Indian —individual or corporation—could lend any countenance even by a mere silent presence, to a body that openly declares war to the knife on every item of Indian national development, that wants to retrograde even on accepted propositions of public policy and that has flouted or insulted the Government of India itself. If members of the latter attend and encourage such a body, they will be only affording one more proof of their want of sympathy with Indian demands. But that would not excuse any Indian from his duty of non-cooperation with the Associated Chambers.

INDIA AND EMPIRE DEFENCE.

On Monday we published a summary of the resolutions adopted by the Conference on the subject of Empire defence. In their broad outline, most of the resolutions are unexceptionable. No member of the Empire, least of all India, would object to the principle embodied in the first resolution that each member is primarily responsible for its own defence. Nor would there be any objection to the proposition that each member should make adequate provision for safeguarding the maritime communications of the several parts of the Empire and the routes and waterways along and through which their armed forces and trade pass. The provision of naval bases and facilities for repair, the maintenance of the minimum standard of strength and development of the air forces, are all desirable objects. But, while endorsing all these admirable propositions, India would demand that the control of the various means of defence for which she is asked to make provision should rest with her, just as it would rest with the Dominions what provision they should make for their own defence as well as for the common defence of the Empire. What, however, is the measure of control allowed to the people—and even the Government of India—in matters of their own defence, let alone Imperial defence? The Navy is entirely barred to Indians though they contribute to its upkeep and are being asked to increase their contribution in the future. Over the Military Department also, they have little control. In these circumstances, it is farcical to call on India to participate in Imperial Defence on any footing of equality with the Dominions. Whether India likes it or not, whether she is capable of bearing the burdens or not, she is compelled to bear the military burdens of the Empire to an ever-increasing extent. No other member of the Empire, not even Great Britain, contributes a greater proportion of its resources to the defence of the Empire than India. Yet the complaint is heard in the mouths of British politicians that India does not contribute adequately to Empire defence!

What, however, is of immediate concern to the people of India, is the statement made at the Conference and embodied in a resolution that the Conference notes "the deep interest of Australia, New Zealand and India in the provision of a naval base at Singapore as essential for ensuring the mobility necessary to provide for the security of the territories and trade of the Empire in Eastern waters." When did India display this "deep interest" in the Singapore Naval Base? So far as we know, the public of India have been pretty unanimous in condemnation of the scheme as quite uncalled-for—nay, as even dangerous to peace in the Far East. Not one responsible Indian of any standing has welcomed the project of a naval base at Singapore. The usefulness of such a base to India is remote, whatever service it may render to Australia or New Zealand. India is being unnecessarily dragged into approval of the scheme and she cannot quite get over the suspicion that it is her money they want. One would like to know if Dr. Sapru or the Maharaja of Alwar pledged the support of India to the scheme, for we cannot believe that, without their approval, the Secretary of State for India would have taken upon himself the responsibility of supporting the scheme in the name of the "people of India". An authoritative statement is needed from Dr. Sapru and the Government of India as to whether they had pledged the support of "India" to the scheme. Many strange things have been done in the name of the people of India, but this support of the Singapore scheme beats the record. It is reassuring to find that no action can be taken by the Government of India to give reality to this "support" without the consent of the Indian Legislature. When the time comes for the Legislature to consider the scheme, it may have some remarks to make upon this subject.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The public library has truly been called the people's university. The importance of the part played by public libraries in mass education is realised in most Western countries. In the United States, for instance, the net-work of free libraries that has been established plays a part in the education of the nation which is hardly less important than that of the schools and colleges. In India, especially British India, the utility of public libraries is only just beginning to be appreciated. It was His Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad, with his passion for mass education and enlightenment, who was the first to set himself to the task of popularising the free library movement in this country. More than a decade ago his Highness engaged the services of an American library expert to organise a network of free rural and urban libraries in the Baroda State. At the present day almost every village in the State possesses a free library of its own maintained partly from State funds and partly from funds raised by the public, but, controlled and conducted entirely by the public. Since his Highness set the example, several other Indian States have copied it, more or less extensively, notably Mysore. But British India still lags behind, owing chiefly to the apathy of Government in the matter. When they cannot spare adequate funds for the furtherance of school and collegiate education it is hardly to be expected that they would show enthusiasm for free libraries.

It is a matter for congratulation, however, that the free library movement has caught the fancy of the public of Maharashtra. It is less than three years since an association for the spread of free libraries and reading rooms in Maharashtra was established with its headquarters in Poona and now it has over a hundred such libraries and reading rooms affiliated to it. The association has established a model free library and reading room in Poona. It has been also instrumental in persuading some local boards and municipalities in the province to start free reading rooms and libraries. One of the aims of the association is to utilise the reading rooms and libraries for the diffusion of knowledge and information among the illiterate masses through volunteers who will read out newspapers and useful books. It is a good idea and one deserving to be enthusiastically taken up in this country, which is steeped in illiteracy. Educated young men in the villages and towns of India can render real service to their country by devoting their spare time to reading out newspapers and books at some central place, preferably the school or temple premises if there be no regular reading room, for the benefit of those who are unable to read. In America regular "story tellers" are engaged in the public libraries for the benefit of the younger folk. In India the necessity for similar propaganda in respect of both the younger generation and the illiterate adult classes is obvious. The circulating library, such as the local Social Service League has been conducting for some time past, in imitation of efforts of the Baroda Library Department in the same direction, can be made to play an important part in mass education. Free reading rooms meant exclusively for women are also badly wanted in this country and the Bombay Municipality may be congratulated on its decision to establish one immediately. But many more such institutions are required if mass education is to make rapid headway.

Notes of the Day.

The Kathiawad States.

The Government of India's decision to assume, by stages, direct relations with the Kathiawad States will be heartily approved by the people in the States as well as the public in British India. The Rulers of the States themselves are certain to approve of the change in relations with the Supreme Government, as it would mean to most of them relief from a good deal of petty annoyance. We cannot, for instance, imagine that an incident of the type reported recently from Rajkot would have occurred if the State had been in direct relations with the Government of India. The new relations will not only enhance the status of the States, but will bring these States into closer contact with the Chamber of Princes and will increase their security.

Education Member's Tour.

The Hon. Sir Narasinha Sarma, Education Member, Government of India, proposes to start from Delhi on Wednesday next on a fortnight's tour. Since no report has so far come of his resignation, actual or prospective, we can only take it that the object of Sir Narasinha's tour is purely official, i.e., connected with the departments of Education and Emigration over which he presides. But looking through the itinerary, one is puzzled to know how the interests of these two departments are to be furthered by Sir Narasinha's visits to the beauty-spots of Rajasthan and Gujarat. From Delhi Sir Narasinha proposes to go to Indore, Mhow, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Ajmere, Jaipur, Mount Abu (?), Ahmedabad, Baroda and Ujjain. What on earth have these places to do with the problems of Sir Narasinha's office? Or, is the Education Member merely taking the opportunity to educate himself at public expense?

The Fashion in Films.

Oriental productions on the legitimate stage and upon the screen are being continually given in all important parts of Europe and America. These presentations are invariably successful financially which signifies a steady demand for Oriental subjects in the entertainment market of the world. India should contribute towards the supply of this demand. The world public will welcome indigenous Oriental productions. The harmful misrepresentations of the Orient by the Western producers will be counter-acted. Opportunities will be given abroad for a better understanding of real Indian culture. A new sphere of activity will be opened to the men and women of the land and a fresh impetous will be added to the growth of the national drama and Art. The large sums which we pay out to the foreign producers of Films and managers of touring Companies will be compensated by sending our own touring companies abroad and by manufacturing photo-plays in India with home finance and national talent for the international market. In America the third greatest industry is the Film. India offers exceptional opportunities to the film producer. Realising this the enterprising American is hastening hither. Unless we start at once and in a bold manner another great industry will pass out of our hands.

The "D. T." Supports Lord Reading.

Lord Reading's speech at the Chelmsford Club, Simla, a few weeks back, threatening the suspension of the Constitution if the Swarajists persisted in their programme of wrecking the Councils, has apparently rejoiced the hearts of English die-hards. The "Daily Telegraph" sees in it the abandonment of "modern sentimental politics," which is said to induce a "craven fear of being great," and the adoption of a policy which makes "short shrift with mutineers. The "Telegraph" while portraying the condition of India in colours of blood, ominously states that the "drums are throbbing of a war far deepor and more disastrous than any futile attempt to throw off the so-called yoke of the English." The Hindu-Muslim disputes in certain parts of the country are quoted as the excuse for arbitrary rule; in fact for the perpetual domination of India. "We are in India for no Imperial aim. We are referees in the greatest strife on earth. We are there for service," says the paper. This reminding us rather of the old crane in the fable who victimised the frogs by his affected saintliness. If Britain had been in India for the service of humanity for refereeing in the "eternal strife" of the Hindu and the Mussalman, the Indian cry against commercial exploitation, the policy of Divide et Impera etc, would never have arisen. Britain is too well-fed to be so self-denying, and India too ill-fed to justify the Diehard's claim.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDIA.

STORY OF THEIR JAIL LIFE.

"NONE OF YOUR PEACE-MAKING."

SAPRU ATTACKS ALWAR'S ATTITUDE.

SMUTS'S TRIFLING SPIRIT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Speaking at the reception organized by Lady Emily Lutyens who departs for India shortly, Sir T. B. Sapru delivered a vigorous attack on General Smuts. While admitting that he had no grievance on social grounds, he complained that General Smuts had declined to move an inch for exploring the avenues for the settlement of the Indian question in South Africa. General Smuts had said that the question was not of colour but economic, but his (Sapru's) position was that they all were subjects of the same King. India was not going to accept any lower kind of citizenship anywhere in the Empire. Some Indians spoke of going out of the Empire, but he meant to remain within the Empire until Britain herself said there was no place therein for Indians.

Continuing he accused General Smuts not only of dealing with the question in a trifling spirit but insulting the Government of India by comment on its attitude on the Kenya question. Dr. Sapru caustically added that the Maharaja of Alwar had suddenly discovered in General Smuts the best friend of India. He repudiated Alwar's assertion on behalf of all self-respecting Indians and regarded the union of Smuts, a democrat, with Alwar, an autocrat, as curious. He declared that General Smuts was unable to solve the Indian problem in his own country and told Indians that although they were British subjects they could not be on the same footing with the Whites of South Africa. "If I were a European," exclaimed Sapru vehemently, "I would say 'none of your peacemaking'." Dr. Sapru added that political uncertainties of South Africa had doubtless imposed a restraint on General Smuts but he contended that he failed in his duty as a leader. He was not checking the unhealthy sentiment of his own country. —Reuter.

REPARATIONS ENQUIRY.

POINCARE APPOINTS A COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—It is announced in order to demonstrate his desire to overcome the difficulties that may appear in the solution of the reparations problem M. Poincare is going to propose on his own responsibility the appointment of a committee of experts.

LATER.

M. Poincare has instructed M. Barthou, Chairman of the Reparations Commission, to propose the appointment of a Committee of experts to investigate Germany's resources. The plan outlined, however indicates M. Poincare adheres to the limitations of the enquiry, which he has already announced. The Committee would include Assistant delegates of the Powers represented on the Commission and an expert appointed for each country. It is suggested the investigation would take two months.—Reuter.

HITLER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Berlin.—Hitler has been arrested in South Bavaria without any resistance.—Reuter.

BELGIAN THREAT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Brussels.—Owing to not receiving satisfaction from Germany in respect of the murder of the Belgian Lieutenant Graff the Belgian Government has warned Germany that failing prompt compensation sanctions will be carried out in the occupied German territory.—Reuter.

LUDENDORFF CLEARS HIS POSITION

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Munich.—Ludendorff has explained that the word of honour he gave on Friday does not mean that he is no longer to participate in the "popular movement" to which he will still continue to devote himself. His parole only applied to his remaining in Munich and not to refraining from hostile activities pending an examination.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND EX-CROWN PRINCE

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Paris.—A semi-official statement contends the Reich Government is bound to hand over the ex-Crown Prince under Article 226 of the Peace Treaty and strongly hints that France is opposed to the Reich's request that the Allies do not resume military control.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Ex-Crown Prince's return coupled with the German Government's refusal to permit the resumption of inter-Allied military control is solidifying the anti-German feeling in France Belgium and Italy. Paris newspapers demand the imposition of fresh sanctions.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTION.

PREMIER TO CLEAR THE POSITION IN COMMONS.

NEGOTIATIONS TOWARDS PARTY UNITY.

LEAFIELD, Midnight Nov. 12.

Parliament reassembles to-morrow to complete the session which was adjourned in August. The most important matter which will arise will be Government's intention regarding the dissolution of the House of Commons and the holding of the general election. It is expected that these intentions will not long be left in doubt. As soon as the answering of questions is completed to-morrow, the Premier will submit a motion that the whole time of the House be taken for Government business. This will give rise to a debate on Government's programme for the remainder of the session and it the course of this it is probable the Opposition will attempt to elicit the proposed date of election.

CONSERVATIVES' UNITY.

Apart from this question, the dominant topic in political circles is the position of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain who left office when Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government was replaced by Mr. Bonar Law's Conservative administration. Newspapers understand that these two ex-Ministers who both had a long conversation with Mr. Baldwin to-day are ready to support the Government in its policy of protection and it is declared that in Conservative circles this development is welcomed as meaning the complete restoration of unity of the Conservative Party. Another important caller at Number 10, Downing Street was Sir Robert Horne, Conservative ex-Minister, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government. Newspapers, however, do not anticipate that he will enter Government owing to his business obligations, but they understand that he is prepared to give general support to Government.

LIBERAL REUNION.

In the Opposition circles the main interest lies in the prospects of the reunion of the Liberal Party. Mr. Lloyd George has declared his willingness to serve under Mr. Asquith in the coming campaign and every effort is made by certain prominent Liberals to bring about the reunion. The declaration by Mr. Churchill, one of Mr. Lloyd George's most prominent Liberal colleagues in the late Coalition Government, that he will give his services to the Free Trade cause is regarded as the continuation of the gesture made by Mr. Lloyd George towards reconciliation with the Asquith wing. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mr. Churchill has declined the invitation by the Liberal executive to contest the bye-election rendered necessary in Central Glasgow by Mr. Bonar Law's death on the ground that he prefers to await the general election.—B. O. W.

PREMIER DECIDES IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Baldwin has decided an immediate dissolution of Parliament.—Reuter.

DYEING INDUSTRY'S UNDERTAKING

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Coblence.—Representatives of the Dyeing industry have signed an agreement to resume regular reparation deliveries.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Udaipur at 10 a.m. on Tuesday morning en route to Chitorgarh.—(A. P.)

His Excellency the Viceroy went out shooting on Monday with His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur in the Maharana's preserves at Jaisamand. A good sport was enjoyed.—(A. P.)

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading accompanied by the Maharaja Kumar of Udaipur visited on Monday Bari Talao and Udai Sagar, at Udaipur.—(A. P.)

Sir William Birdwood and Colonel C. M. Wagstaff arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, on Monday.—(A. P.)

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Captain G. S. Rawstorne, Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Grafton Young, Surgeon, and Captains J. H. Carmichael and J. A. Lynch, Aides-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay from Poona on Tuesday morning.—(A. P.)

CONFIRMED CRIMINALS AS NEIGHBOURS.

PRISONERS' "PRIVILEGES."

BARBER AS SURGEON!

PAINTER COMMITTEE ON JAIL TREATMENT.

A LIBERAL'S DENUNCIATION.

Considerable public interest has been aroused in regard to the treatment of prisoners—political and non-political—in the Indian jails especially during the last two years. The political prisoners, whether classed as such or not, have come in for singularly harsh treatment. The jail system has been so worked as to crush the spirit of the prisoners and is calculated to reduce them to a state of imbecility. From the numerous accounts we have received, often from men of unexceptional moral integrity, about the utterly degrading system prevalent in Indian jails, it is difficult to think that they have all deliberately joined in raising a false hue and cry against the jails or that they have concocted blood-curdling stories about the tortuous behaviour of many jail officials. Nor is it easy to write with restraint on a subject, which must be a source of shame to every self-respecting individual whether Indian or European. It is matter of common knowledge that the Indian jails have always been looked upon by the people with a sense of horror and shame, not because of the loss of personal liberty and stern discipline and compulsory labour involved but because of the degrading and dehumanising atmosphere prevailing therein. There was a time when people talked about the horrors of jail in whispers. But the rather free influx into the jails, of people, whose worst crime is that they hold political opinions, obnoxious to the views of the bureaucracy, has made the public take deep interest in a subject which has become of vital concern to everyone.

We give below a few extracts from the white-washing report of the Visapur Jail Committee—published in March last—which, in spite of the laboured attempt of the Committee to exculpate the jail administration, throw a lurid light on the psychology of the Indian jail system. Rarely do instances of cruelty in jails come to the light of day for obvious reasons. The extracts form interesting reading, when taken side by side with Mr. Bhansali's revelations, and in a way lend colour to the grave disclosures made by him:—

MR. J. P. BHANSALI'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The Bombay Government has reasons to congratulate itself on the fine treatment it is meting out to the political prisoners. In this year of Grace 1923, I wonder whether any civilised Government in the world treats its political prisoners as barbarously as our benign Government.

Where are they kept? The political prisoners in the Yeraoda Prison are kept in the midst of the worst criminals. Those convicts who are too dangerous to be allowed to mix with other prisoners in the jail, those who have lost their balance of mind a little those who are completely mad, those who are too dangerus even for the authorities and finally those who are sexual perverts—all these are kept separate under Rule No. 783 of the Bombay Jail Manual.

And the political prisoners in Yeraoda Central Prison are herded with these criminals under the same rule 783 of the Jail Manual.

Till January last, they were kept in neighbouring cells. But on account of some inspiration received from higher quarters, the Superintendent changed the former arrangement. Since January, no two politicals can be next-door neighbours Out of 11 cells in every barrack, the two extremes are occupied by two politicals, and some two or three other politicals are placed in the middle, all separated from each by criminals of the worst character. Our next-door neighbours could adorn any jail. Persons who had committed the wildest imaginable offences outside and who could not be trusted to be kept with other prisoners became our close neighbours. Chance threw some of their history tickets in my way, and I give some extracts from them of their doings in jail. Unfortunately, I could not procure all of them, but the extracts that I give from some of them will make interesting reading.

1. Prisoner No. 2227; 224 I.P.C. 7 years Sentence.

HISTORY IN THE JAIL.

Date:—8-2-23.—He shows signs of instability of brain. He does not do the work properly. When excited he at once goes to the throat. As he is dangerous with boys here, he should be transferred.

20-3-23.—This boy is not right in the head.

2. Prisoner No. 2217; 400 I.P.C. 25 years sentence:

13-2-23.—Received from Lunatic Asylum. (The man at times moves about jail in a state of Nature.)

3. Prisoner No. 2251; 379, 224 etc. "Dangerous Character."

8-7-23.—The convict refuses to stay in the hospital and says that as his mind is not alright, being irritable, he might fight with somebody.

24-4-23.—The man is a very troublesome person indeed, and must be made an example; beating the warder with a pot: 30 Stripes. To be kept separate under Rule 783 B.J.M.

3-8-23.—Assaulting seriously C. W. Shanker Sitaram and convict No. 300 in separate. 30 stripes.

4. Prisoner No. 2415.

26-3-21.—Assaulting the Dy. Jailor by striking him on the head with zinc pot and cutting the head open. 2 years increased by Court.

16-5-21.—Using threatening language saying that he did strike the Dy. Jailor, but the next time he strikes an officer, he will make sure of him. Hand Cuffs.

20-4-22.—Assaulting Prisoner No. 29 with zinc pot inflicting wound on head.

8-2-23.—To be confined in one of the separate cells Rule 783. B. J. Manual, being dangerous character.

5. Prisoner No. 2411. Section 376 I.P.C. 7 years.

22-10-21.—Producing self-inflicted wound on hand, and producing a false charge on Warder on duty. This happened 5 minutes after I left the shed. Bar fetterts 3 months.

23-2-23.—Bar fetters 3 months. Assault on. Jailor and Head Warder. To be kept separate Rule 783 B.J.M.

6. Prisoner No. 2410 Sections 394-396 etc. Sentence 7 years.

Dangerous Character.

23-2-23.—In view of his violent conduct with others in barrack No. 4 and the assault committed on the Senior Jailor and Head Warder. Bar fetters and handcuffs.

Prisoner No. 2412 Sections 379 etc. Sentence 5 years.

20-11-22.—Keeping a sharp edged stone in his cell with the evident intention of committing an assault on some prisoner or official. Bad character.

7. Another Prisoner:—

19-4-23.—Impertinently throwing away his extra "Mutka" and breaking it. When brought before the puishment table says, "What fool of a little thing like that. Do what you like. Give me 'Phatka' (Stripes) or anything else." His request is granted to the extent of 15. Wihlst having the above, he used such filthy language that I gave him another 15. Abusing in the filthiest terms when it was all over. 4 days Penal Diet. Dangerous Character (Separate, Rule 783 B.J.M.)

8. Prisoner No. 241.

31-1-20.—To be kept separate. Perverted sexual instinct.

Hardly a minute passes without some dirty word being uttered by some of the convicts, and it is with these convicts as our neighbours that we have to spend years. At times free fighting takes place between the prisoners and warders, and at times between the convicts themselves. As they are of a very inflammable temper, I believe no insurance company will give us a policy on our lives. When recently some of the politicals complained that their life was in danger amidst such people, the Superintendent said that he was considering the proposal to shift all the politicals to a different place. But uptil now, nothing has been done. I know some of the Mulshi men were threatened by some of the convicts, and the latter do not make any distinction between a blow, a grievous hurt and even murder. Many a time, one of the politicals told me that he had grave apprehensions about some of the criminals and at any time he might be beaten by them.

JAIL CLOTHING.

We are provided with only one suit of clothes. It consists of a shirt (?) complete-

(Continued on page 9.)

DR. TAGORE IN KATHIAWAR.

MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION BY PRINCES.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO VISVA BHARATI.

RAJKOT, Nov. 13.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is at present touring in Kathiawar on the invitation of several ruling chiefs and princes. The poet delivered on November 12th a public address at the Durbar hall, Rajkot, on the ideals of his Viswa Bharati University. Lieut. Col. Wood, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, presiding at the meeting. As in other cities of Kathiawar the audience raised spontaneous subscription at the conclusion of the lecture, the Agent beginning the list with Rs. 50. The poet's main object in visiting the Kathiawar States is to enlist their support for the Viswa Bharati school of arts and crafts. The donations hitherto offered for this purpose are Rs. 25,000 by H. H. the Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadra, Rs. 10,000 by H. H. the Maharaja Rane Saheb of Porbandar and Rs. 10,000 by H. H. the Thakoresaheb of Morvi.

BALFOUR DECLARATION.

REJECTED BY PALESTINE CONGRESS

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Jerusalem.—In the Congress the new National Party, Elhizib Elwatani, has unanimously adopted a programme rejecting the Balfour Declaration and outlining a rigid policy of Palestine for Arabs.—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Stock Exchange is weak in consequence of the rumours of the possibility of a general election on 4th December.—Reuter.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

Hakim Ajmal Khan has successfully undergone an eye operation and in a statement to the press he thanks Dr. Mathra Dass for his help.

CABLE ITEMS.

It is officially announced Mr. Baldwin has appointed the following committee to advise Government in connection with the preparation of proposed duties on manufactured goods:—Lord Milner (chairman), Lord Kylsant, Sir Algernon Firth, Sir Peter Ryllands, Sir William Ashley, Professor A. S. Hewens and Arthur Pugh.—Reuter.

Princess Maud was married to Lord Carnegie, the heir of the Earl of Southesk at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks Great crowds outside cheered the couple. Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, Princes Henry and George, Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles and the Duke and Duchess of York were present.—Reuter.

Justice Darling has resigned the judgship of the King's Bench.—Reuter.

The Aston Villa centre-half, Thomas Ball, was shot dead at Birmingham by a landlord who was formerly a policeman, following an altercation.—Reuter.

Applicants for the Peninsular and Oriental's debentures have received 40 per cent. and dealings in them opened on Tuesday at from half per cent discount to par.—Reuter.

The Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives of Cotton Industry formed to discuss means of improving the trade held a five hour private meeting in Manchester on Tuesday. It is officially stated that the proposals of the employers were discussed and their further consideration was adjourned till November 14th. But the "Manchester Guardian" says that the most important decision was one reached by the employers which generally concluded that the control of the whole trade was necessary. It hoped that fine spinners would accept the control.—Reuter.

It has been decided to hold the annual session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference at Aligarh from the 26th to 31st December. Exhibition and lectures on important educational subjects which will be open to all creeds will be the special features of the Conference this year.—A. P.

LULL IN NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S REGRET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

A largely attended public meeting presided over by Dr. Kitchlew was held, last evening, in Jallianwala Bagh. Some prominent Congress leaders who have come from outside in connection with the Working Committee meeting were present.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, in his speech, deplored the present state of depression in their activities, and said that he need not remind them of Martial Law hours. But he referred to the observations of a Hindu in the Khilafat Conference in 1919, who had said that if the Mohamedans were going to do *hijrat* and were quitting the country like Rama, they (the Hindus) would also follow them like Lakshman. He acknowledged the assistance of Hindus in the Khilafat movement and advised the Mahomedans to observe forbearance. He said that they had not yet fully solved the Khilafat question for there remained Jazirat-ul-Arab, Iraq and other holy places, which were not in possession of Islam. He recalled that in unity only lay success, and said that in the present-day matters sacrifice as well as tolerance was needed. He repeated, what he had said at Delhi and elsewhere, that even if his own mother and sister were molested by a Hindu he would forgive him. He said that it was in a conciliatory spirit that they had allowed their brethren to go to Councils. He urged upon his audience to carry on the programme of non-violent Non-co-operation after which they would start Civil Disobedience.

KHILAFAT FUNDS.

Alluding to the Khilafat Fund, he expressed his full confidence in Seth Chotani and said that but for the business losses incurred by him he would have paid up to a penny and said that even now he had placed his entire property at the Khilafat Committee's disposal and if the market improved that would bring in their money which was about 11 lakhs.

Mr. T. Prakasam of the "Swarajya", Madras, then made a speech in English which was translated into vernacular. He said that the Government's challenge to Akalis was in fact to the whole nation and said that their enemies were taking advantage of their domestic wrangles. He said that the Delhi compromise had considerably settled their position. Referring to non-violent Non-co-operation, he said that at Guru-ka-Bagh and at Nagpur they had defeated the Government, but would not surrender. Passing on to the solution of the Turkish question he said that it had been achieved by the sword of Kemal Pasha and not by any favour on the part of the Allies. He said that at Bombay, Mahatma Gandhi had once asked for the same thing in the name of truth and justice, but the Allies had ridiculed the idea. He said that the Khilafat question was still unsolved on account of Jazirat-ul-Arab, Baghdad and other places being still under non-Moslem control. He concluded his speech by relating what was going on at Nabha.

MAHOMEDANS REPRIMANDED.

In the end, Maulana Mahomed Ali and a few others spoke for some time reprimanding Mahomedans and others who stood in the way of Swaraj and he said Mahomedans that Swaraj, even if it led to Hindu rule, would be better than the present Government.

LEADERS AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

Doctor Syed Mahmood of Bihar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. George Joseph arrived here this morning in connection with the Congress (Working) Committee. They were received at the railway station by the local Congress workers and Akalis.

KARNATAK KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MR. M. PICKTHALL PRESIDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 13.

The First Karnatak Khilafat Conference meets at Bijapur on the 21st instant under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, who arrives here on the 20th instant. Moulana Yakub Hasan and the Ali Brothers are also expected to arrive in due time. Rapid preparations are going on. Mussalmans throughout the Karnatak are earnestly requested to render strong and contribute to the success of the Conference.

A gas geyser gives a steady flow of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes. A gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

15573C

BOMBAY ELECTIONS.

SWARAJISTS' SUCCESS.

THE ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

POLLING TO-DAY.

The returns so far received go to show that in the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Liberals have been routed in almost all the constituencies. It is important also to note the utter disproportion of the voting, the Swarajists scoring heavily. We give below a list of all the returns received up to the time of our going to press.

The elections to the Assembly from the Bombay City Non-Muhammedan Constituency will take place to-day at the Elphinstone High School and the V. J. Technical Institute from 8 to 12 in the morning and again from 1 to 6 p.m. For the two seats there are five candidates, namely, Mr. V. J. Patel (Swarajist), Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Sitting Member), Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, and Mr. N. M. Dumasia.

NON MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCIES.

BOMBAY CITY NON-MAHOMEDANS (South)

3 Seats.

Names.	No. of votes.
1. Mr. K. F. Nariman	5788
2. Mr. M. B. Velkar	5248
3. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	4899
4. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai	4497
5. Mr. J. B. Baman Behram	4088
6. Major Fernandes	3799
7. Dr. Viegas	3679
8. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia	922
9. Mr. N. B. Vibhakar	765
10. Mr. V. G. Deshpande	436
11. Mr. Y. K. Koregaonkar	64
12. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai	58
13. Mr. R. J. Murzban	27

BOMBAY CITY NON-MAHOMEDANS (North.)

3 Seats—one reserved.

Names.	No. of votes.
1. Mr. Jayasukhlal K. Mhta	5868
2. Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey	4837
3. Mr. Joseph Baptista	3805
4. Dr. S. S. Batliwala	2955
5. Mr. J. C. Javle	1322
6. Mr. S. A. Mantri	1204
7. Mr. V. J. Patel	75
8. Mr. B. G. Parulekar	42
9. Mr. Shivdas Champsy	12

RESERVED SEAT

Names.	No. of votes.
1. Mr. A. N. Surve	1433
2. Mr. R. S. Asavle	1249
3. Mr. S. K. Bole	970

INDIAN MERCHANT CHAMBER

1 Seat.

Mr. Lalji Noronji	221
Mr. Mowji Govindji Sheth	106

MILLOWNER'S ASSN.

Mr. H. P. Mody	unopposed.

AHMEDABAD CITY—1 Seat.

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker	4,403
Rao Saheb Harilal Desai	2,289
Mr. Harilal Nathabhai	2,933

Mr. G. K. Mavlanker elected)

SHOLAPUR CITY—1 Seat.

Mr. N. A. Afjulpurker	1,922
Mr. R. G. Salgar	1,541
Mr. Gulabchand	1,230
Mr. H. T. Patey	46
Mr. Hirachand	39

(Mr. Afjulpurker elected.)

KANARA RURAL—1 Seat

Mr. M. D. Karki	3,448
Mr. V. V. Kalyanpurkar	757
Mr. S. N. Keshw	687

(Mr. Karki elected.)

BROACH RURAL—1 Seat.

Mr. Hiralal H. Narielwala	6,420
Mr. N. N. Anklesaria	1,445
Mr. Manilal K. Desai	1,253
Sardar K. B. Dalal	898

(Mr. Narielwala elected)

KAIRA DISTRICT RURAL (2 Seats.)

Mr. Dadubai Purshotamdas Desai	8,886
Mr. Dhanabhai Narshibhai	7,819

(Both elected.)

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT RURAL (1 Seat.)

Mr. V. M. Kothare	3,340
Mr. S. P. Ligade	2,540

(The first-named is elected.)

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT RURAL (2 Seats—1 Reserved.)

Mr. B. R. Nanal	5,647
Mr. V. A. Surve	3,749
Rao Bahadur D. A. Vichare	2,607
Rao Saheb L. V. Parulekar	1,971

(Mr. Nanal is elected for the general seat and Mr. Surve for the reserved seat.)

KOLABA DISTRICT RURAL (1 Seat).

Mr. M. B. Powar	3,091
Mr. S. G. Virkud	1,304

(Mr. Powar is elected.)

THANA AND BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICTS—(1 Seat).

Mr. Govindrao Pradhan	3,603
Mr. G. B. Trivedi	2,389
Mr. M. W. Pradhan	366

(First named is elected).

SURAT CITY, URBAN—(1 Seat).

Mr. M. M. Mehta	2,433
Mr. C. M. Gandhi	407
Mr. J. M. Antia	302

(First named elected).

SURAT DISTRICT RURAL—(2 Seats).

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani	5,040
Mr. M. K. Dikshit	4,262
Mr. K. N. Desai	3,073
Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik	2,202
Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi	1,889
Sardar D. T. Karasji Modi	1,165
Mr. N. G. Desai	558
Mr. H. G. Desai	504
Mr. A. G. Shah	420
Mr. H. A. Patel	175
Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik	1,889
Mr. M. R. Vidyazubhai	1,165
Mr. K. N. Desai	2,202

(The first two are elected.)

BELGAUM DIST. (2 Seats.)

Mr. Dalvi	6,677
Mr. Angadi	7,151
Mr. Chikodi	6,667
Mr. Latthe	4,916

(The first two are elected.)

MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCIES.

BOMBAY CITY (2 Seats)

	Votes.
1. Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji	2,071
2. Mr. Husseinbhoy M. Rahimtoolah	1,646
3. Mr. Mohmedali Allabux	1,571
4. Mr. M. H. Haveliwala	1,042
5. Mr. Mirza Alf Mohmed Khan	943
6. Mr. I. S. Haji	746

The first two will be declared elected. Mr. Jafferbhoy is a Swaraj Party candidate, and Mr. Husseinbhoy is an independent. He is a Government nominee in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

POONA-CUM-SHOLAPUR URBAN—(1 Seat).

Abdul Latif Haji Hajratkhan	681
Abdul Karim Saifan Saheb	562
Haji Moosa	418
Mahamed Salahuddin	343

(First named elected).

AHMEDABAD AND SURAT CITIES URBAN (1 Seat.)

Khan Saheb Alibhai Mahamedbhai Mansuri elected.

SUKKUR DISTRICT RURAL (2 Seats.)

Mr. Rasulbux Shah	1,686
Mr. K. C. Jan Mahomed Khan	1,681
Mr. Mahomed Panakhan	1,630
Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan	1,283
Mr. Karamali Shah	1,015
Mr. Gulam Murtaza	695
Mr. Rohilla Khan	615
Mr. Jan Bhambh's Khan	459

(The first two are elected.)

SOUTHERN DIVISION RURAL (3 Seats.)

Mr. Abdul Kadar Alias Fakir Ibrahimkhan Pathan	Mahomed 4,185
Khan Bahadur Ismailsaheb Bedukar	Madarsaheb 2,072
Mr. Sayad Shahagadashaheb Inamdar	Haidarsaheb 1,487
Mr. Mahanesaheb Rajapur	1,224
Khan Saheb Mahomed Gouse	754
Mr. Shaik Adam	653

(The first three are elected.)

NAWABSHAH DISTRICT RURAL (1 Seat).

Khan Saheb Haji Imambaksh Jatoi	1,526
Mr. F. S. Mirza	1,460

(The first-named is elected).

KARACHI DISTRICT RURAL (2 Seats).

Mr. Haji Fazul Mahomed and Mr. Haji Khamiso Meman were declared elected.

MR. LALJI ELECTED BY INDIAN CHAMBER.

Following is the result of the election of a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. Lalji Naranji	221 votes.
Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth	106 votes.

Mr. Lalji Naranji has therefore been declared duly elected.

SWARAJISTS' OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

Professor Swaminarayan and Mr. Saheba, both Swarajya candidates have been elected for the Bombay Legislative Council securing 5614 and 4507 votes respectively. Two of their rivals did not even secure 500 votes and the other two hardly 2,000 votes.

LATE DEPUTY PRESIDENT REJECTED

Ahmedabad, Nov. 13.

The result of elections to the Bombay Legislative Council from Ahmedabad city has been in favour of the Swaraj Party candidates. Mr. G. K. Mavlanker has secured 4,403 votes, his rivals Rao Saheb Harilal Desai, Deputy President of the late Bombay Legislative Council 2289 and another Independent candidate, Mr. Harilal Nathabhai Parekh, practising pleader, 2,933. The votes of the rural constituency are being counted, but so far calculations are in favour of the Swaraj Party candidates. Professor Swaminarayan of the National College and Mr. Saheba, one of the 19 Municipal Councillors, against whom Government has filed a suit o one lakh for misapplication of Municipal Funds.

MILL-OWNERS RETURN MR. G. PATEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

The local Millowners' Association has elected by a large majority its Secretary, Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel to the Bombay Legislative Council.

IN POONA CITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 13.

Mr. Laxman Balvant Bhopatkar, Swaraj Party candidate, wins the Poona City seat for the Bombay Legislative Council getting 2507 votes. Khan Bahadur Dastur got 1274 votes, Rao Bahadur Apte got 1243 votes and Mr. Byramjee Pudumji, 88 votes.

IN RATNAGIRI DIST.

POONA, Nov. 13.

The election result announced till last night brought victory to the Swaraj Party. In Ratnagiri District both the seats were won by the Swaraj Party candidates, Messrs B. R. Nanal and Venkatrao Surve. The only seat of Kolasa was won by Dr. Powar of the Swaraj Party. Mr. V. R. Kothare won the rural seat of Sholapur district. Mr. Saptarshi (Swaraj Party candidate) defeated Rao Bahadur Chitale and won the seat of Ahmednagar district. Mr. Govindrao Pradhan of Thana District has been declared elected.

IN BELGAUM DIST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 13.

The result of the Bombay Legislative Council election for Belgaum District was declared yesterday. Mr. Dalvi secured 8,677 votes, Mr. Angadi 7,151, Mr. Chikodi 6667 and Mr. Lathe 4,916. So Messrs. Dalvi and and Angadi were elected. The last two belong to the Moderate Party.

AT GODHRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, Nov. 13.

Mr. Voman Mukadam, Swaraj Party candidate, getting 3648 votes was declared elected to the Bombay Legislative Council Rao Saheb Manwantrai secured 645 votes and Sardar Dinshawji Dalal secured 856 votes.

AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

The result of the Bombay Legislative Council elections for Karachi City, Non-Mahomedan constituency is as follows:—Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, Swaraj party candidate, 3138 votes; Mr. Dipchand 1355; Professor Shahani 344 and Mr. Devanmal H. Loda 93 votes.

Muhammedan Constituency:—Mr. Haji Abdulla Haroon, Swaraj Party candidate 2466 votes; Ghulam Hussein Kassim 1,000; Mr. Mir Mahomed Baluch 3 votes.

Messrs. Durgodas B. Advani, non-Muhammadan constituency, and Haji Abdulla Haroon, Mahommadan Constituency both Swaraj party candidates, have been declared elected.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

APPEAL TO VOTE FOR MR. PATEL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday night, when speeches were delivered on "To-morrow", Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel said the electoral roll for the Assembly was made up exclusively of income-tax payers and he relied mostly on those people whose earnings were small, as he was conscious of the fact that the capitalist class would not vote for him. Hundreds of people paying income-tax had not been included in the list. Although the Press Note was now withdrawn, and the threat of imprisonment also along with it, the mischief was already done and his voters had already been scared away. His "friends" had also done him the service of distributing leaflets among the merchants that if they voted for Mr. Patel they would be sent to jail for one year. Every device had been tried to put a stop to free voting. The leaflet was nameless, and he only hoped that the people who wanted to vote would not be scared away by all those threats. Representatives of firms ought to record their protests at the booths, but he did not want them to give their votes under false personation. The Press Note did not touch those people who had individual votes. If any one wanted to help him he asked him to go to the polling places and there work under the orders of the men in charge there.

His whole object in carrying on the propaganda was to educate the public, but the other parties had done nothing at all in that direction. He rebutted the view that the Swaraj Party was late in the field and had started with an imperfect organisation. If the Congress decision had come a little earlier they would have been able to capture a larger number of the seats. Wherever they had put up candidates they had succeeded and in Gujarat 80 per cent. of the seats were captured by the Swarajists. In Ahmedabad Mr. Mavlanker, although absent from the city, had topped the polls. They wanted men who would sink their personal differences and stand together like a rock against the bureaucracy for their differences could be adjusted afterwards when they had got Swaraj. They were slaves now and they could not quarrel among themselves. They wanted the best men to go into the Councils whether they were Hindus, or Parsis, or Christians. They did not represent in the Councils any particular community; for they wanted to serve the country. He asked them to forget their communal interests and send the best men into the Councils. Their one curse was their communal differences, and the bureaucracy loved to perpetuate those differences. The bureaucracy was playing on the false fears of the minority and he called upon them to rally round the Swaraj Party.

Mr. B. T. Desai said the vote was a national property entrusted to them to be used for national good and they would have to prove that they had done so on the Election day. They would have to show how far they were supporting the N. C. O. and how far they were opposing it. If they gave their votes to people who did not want to work for the national good then it proved that voters were not anxious for the national good. The Swarajists were not for any individual good, or communal good, but they were for the national good and those people should be sent to the Councils. Mr. Desai then explained the process of voting. They should not, he said, put any mark on the ballot papers to show the identity of the voters, for if they did, those votes became useless. He asked the voters not to wait for motor cars to take them to the polling stations but to go there and register their votes for Mr. Patel. He asked the Parsis to look to the good of the nation and not of any particular community; that which was exclusively for the good of the Parsi community could not be for the good of the nation. They should not choose a man for his particular community, but one who would fight for all, and had no communal prejudices. Of all the candidates Mr. Patel was the best fighter and he appealed to the Parsis to give their votes to him, as the times before them were the most critical and eventful and they would have to send the best men into the Councils.

Dr. M. B. Velker said from all sides they were hearing of the success of the Swaraj Party. One good thing that had happened was that their campaign had educated the masses and the voters to their duties and responsibilities. That was the greatest work done by their recent campaign, and that new spirit which was roused among the people would be of immense good to the nation. If they wanted to make the aims and ideals of the Swaraj Party a reality then they must send a leader of Mr. Patel's stamp into the Assembly to fight the bureaucracy. Mr. Patel was working his best for the success of the Nationalist Party and it was only proper that he should be sent into the Assembly to lead the Swaraj Party there. It was because they were divided that the bureaucracy had succeeded in keeping the country down and he asked them to unite together in sending a man of the type of Mr. Patel into the Assembly.

"VOTE FOR MR. PATEL"

SHAREBROKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party a meeting was held yesterday in the Hall of the Sharebrokers' Association, Mr. Rajendra Somanarayan presiding.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said the question was always asked whether merchants and traders should meddle with politics, and whether they should take any interest in the affairs of their country. It was only in India that such a strange doctrine was propounded by the Anglo-Indian Press. Commerce was politics and politics was Commerce. The London Chamber of Commerce, the premier Commercial Association, had always strongly supported the 1 to 2 naval standard, and it was by their efforts that the Navy was maintained at such a strength. Then let them look at the reverse council muddle by which India had lost nearly 40 crores. Take again the Kenya decision which went against India, and where thousands of Indians were earning their livelihood by Commerce. He assured them that there was no difference between politics and commerce, and it was only their enemies who told them that they should be altogether separated. In the coming Assembly many important questions regarding the working of the Sharebrokers' Association and finance generally would be brought forward and it was only proper that they should send the best man there. Mr. Patel was the only Swaraj Party's candidate for the Assembly, and his services were not confined to the Corporation only. He had worked in Provincial and Imperial Councils and Mr. Patel had assured the public that if he were sent into the Assembly he would never allow the Government a moment's rest. Even now important financial questions were pending in the Assembly and the presence of Mr. Patel there was essential. They should, therefore, give their votes to him without fail. Mr. Patel had chosen the path of service to the people and he had refused to go by the easier path of cooperation with Government which would have taken him into gilded chambers. All the absurd talk about cheap notoriety was rubbish for cheap notoriety sent a man not into the gilded chambers, but into the solitude of jail and all its sufferings. Therefore it was no use sneering about cheap notoriety. Already staunch Swarajists were sent into the Assembly from other provinces, and if Mr. Patel were sent their Party would be strong and complete. They required about 60 or 70 men of their own in the Assembly to make their voice effective, and Mr. Patel's presence was most essential there. The Swarajists were not wreckers; they only wanted either to mend or end the Councils, and they did not want wanton destruction. They would present their demands to the Government and if those demands were not acceded to, they would have no other course left but to bring about deadlocks. That was a quite legitimate thing for them to do. . . . six crores of additional taxation had been imposed on them during the last three years and if Government was not amenable to their wishes, then the only thing for the Swarajists to do was to bring about a deadlock. They wanted to tear down the facade of sham, which Government had erected. They wanted to show to the world that Indians were not ruled with their consent, but against their consent. He thought it was quite possible to rule India by martial law in case the reforms were scrapped as Egypt was ruled for a number of years by the British. But let the British Government do it, and not tell the world that India was being ruled with the tacit consent and goodwill of her people.

"DESTROYING SHAM REFORMS."

The chairman said they had seen during the last few years how India was being weakened financially and physically. The incubus of materialism, with its accessory of militarism was ruining the country. India was so weak that she could not defend itself against foreign invasion. They had become weak physically and financially,—they who were known for their valour and exploits and wealth in former times! Indians were now made cowards by foreign exploitation. Coming to the question of finance he said India was made poorer every year by foreign exploitation; they were a starving nation now. If they wanted to do any service to their country let them vote for Mr. Patel and send him into the Assembly. Let them free themselves from the thraldom of militarism and materialism for ever by destroying the sham reforms.

Mr. R. R. Navar said they must not only vote for Mr. Patel, but vote solidly for him. They knew that Mr. Patel was not a rich man and he might not have a large number of cars at his disposal. But all the same their duty was clear and that was to vote solidly for Mr. Patel.

Another gentleman said looking to their own interests they had no other alternative but to send a Swarajist into the Assembly. They knew the work done by men who called themselves representatives of the share-brokers and who had done them the greatest disservice in the Councils. They must be more careful now in giving their votes to candidates, and they must only send such men as would really serve them.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY NON-MAHOMEDAN ELECTORS.

Friends,—In my previous letters I have clearly shown that the belated press note issued by the Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay cannot take away the statutory right of voting of the firms and corporate bodies, whose names appear on the Electoral Roll and that the issue of such a press note had really frightened the voters as there was a threat of prosecution for the offence of personation which in fact amounted to undue influence and coercion on the legally entitled voters to refrain from exercising their legal right and thus rendered the election not free" and which is likely to be set aside. After his explanation: I expected the Returning Officer to correct his mistake and to withdraw his press note, but in to-day's papers I find the same press note repeated with additional arguments to frighten the voting public from exercising their legal right to vote.

In the press note it is stated that it should be clearly understood that unlike the Bombay Municipal Elections the voting qualification is a purely personal one. I do not understand why the Collector and Returning Officer had to seek assistance from the Bombay Municipal Act when it is quite clear from the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules and Regulations 'that every person registered in the Electoral Roll for the time being in force for any constituencies shall be entitled to vote" and the word "person" according to the General Clauses Act includes firms and corporate bodies. There is nothing in the said Rules and Regulations to show that firms and corporate bodies are not entitled to vote. Any amount of repetition of such press notes cannot take away the statutory right of voting from those who are legally entitled to vote. So, friends, pay no heed to such press notes but go to the polling booth in large numbers and exercise your legal right to vote. Give the Polling Officers your and your father's names and tell them plainly that you are there to vote for your firms whose names are entered on the Electoral Roll. If you are not given the voting papers then request the polling officers to register your protest as such registered protests will be of immense use later on.

The issue and repetition of the press note clearly aim at weakening the position of Mr. V. J. Patel who is much dreaded by the Government and the pro-Government candidates. This issue and the repetition of the press note is a clear challenge to the public and the nationalists and I appeal to them to accept the challenge by rallying round the banner of the Swaraj Party and giving their solid votes to Mr. V. J. Patel and returning him at the head of the poll. It is the duty of the voters who are entitled to vote on account of their personal qualification and whose names are registered in the Electoral Rolls to go to the polling booths, of their own accord, and at their own expense to vote solidly for Mr. Patel. Giving a single vote to any of the other candidates, means, weakening the position of Mr. Patel and helping the rival candidates. I take this opportunity to appeal to my Parsi friends to consider the claims of Mr. Patel, a man of extraordinary ability and insight, dogged determination, unrivalled patriotism, firmness of purpose and whose preoccupation for the 24 hours of a day is in working for public good and the advancement of the Indian nation, a man very much dreaded by the Government and the Government officials when he was in the Council at Bombay and Simla; a man who has renounced everything for public good and is leading the life of a 'Fakir' for the better cause of his country. I exhort all the Parsi voters to give their solid support to Mr. V. J. Patel in preference to the two Parsi candidates, whom Mr. Dastur in his appeal to the Parsi community has shown as undeserving of the support of the Parsi community.

Remember(to-day) the 14th of November and flock to the polling booths at the Elphinstone High School and in the Victoria Technical Institute near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, in thousands from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 1 to 6 p.m. and vote solidly for Mr. V. J. Patel showing thereby that the Bombay public knows perfectly well its own man and cannot be misled and misguided by election tactics.—Yours, sincerely,

BALUBHAI T. DESAI.

AN APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

Friends,—On the 14th of November you will be called upon to exercise your right of voting for the candidates to the Indian Legislative Assembly. In the coming elections it is your sacred duty not to allow your private relations to influence your vote but to look to the qualifications of the candidates.

It is needless to remind you that the heavy increase in taxation is the finest achievement of our Moderate friends who adorned the last Councils. You are interested in seeing that India should have a Government which is not top-heavy and that the burden of taxation should be reduced to its minimum limit. If that is your desire, your duty is clear namely that you do not support men who have acquiesced in the above measures.

As regards Mr. V. J. Patel has views are well known. He dons the coarsest Khaddar, ardently desires the uplift of the depressed and actively works for the boycott of British goods. For last decade or more, he has been working for India. He has not cared for any Government post or honours. For the last three years, I have personally seen Mr. Patel working day and night from 10 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock at night and directing all national activities. Above all, Mr. Patel sincerely believes in Civil Disobedience as the only weapon which India will have to exercise to win Swarajya, when it is prepared for the final fray.

Lastly when Mr. Patel got the resolution of the Municipal grant of Rs. 3,000 to the picketers of liquor shops in Thana, passed by the Municipal Board of Thana, Mahatma Gandhi remarked in Young India that Sjt. V. J. Patel was never so best as when he was meeting his opponents in the Council Hall and commended the above resolution to other Municipalities.

It behoves all intelligent and educated voters to rally round Mr. Patel and without waiting for any call or conveyance to go to the polling booth and give their solid support to the only Swaraj Candidate.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. DALAL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Friends—when you go to the Polling booths do not forget that in spite of the so-called equal partnership of India, Indians are still treated as helots within the Empire. Voters, do not forget—(1) the Jallianwala Bagh and the Punjab troubles; (2) the sacrifices of our patriots from different provinces viz. Das, Lajpatrai, Nehru, etc.; (3) the way in which our Moderate and Liberal friends have betrayed their trust in the Councils; (4) the open injustice and humiliation of the Kenya decision; (5) the Visapur Jail Scandal; (6) the Salt Tax certification; (7) the part played by Sir C. H. Setalvad as member of Sir George Lloyd's Government, in the prosecution and imprisonment of Mahatma; (8) the unjust deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman without any trial, and his continued detention, in spite of his open challenge to the Government; (9) the so-called voluntary abdication of H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha; (10) the persecution and sufferings of the brave Akalis. Voters, *please* remember that—(1) the beloved Leader of the nation—the Greatest Man of the World—Mahatma Gandhi is still rotting in the jail; (2) Mr. V. J. Patel is pledged to serve the country faithfully and obstruct the bureaucracy, and that he is the only Congressman among the several candidates that are seeking your suffrage; that he is ready to suffer for the country; (3) remember that every vote you give in favour of Mr. V. J. Patel is a vote for the freedom of your country, for the vindication of India's honour, and for securing just treatment of your countrymen abroad; (4) remember that you must go to the polling booths without waiting for any special call and record your votes for Mr. Patel.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

PARSI SUPPORT FOR MR. PATEL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day a "Parsi Voter" appears to other Parsis to give their ample support to Mr. Patel; I cordially agree with him.

But he says further that Mr. Patel will issue a manifesto to the Parsi community, to pacify their just fears: I am sorry I cannot agree with him, here; such a manifesto will be superfluous, as we know already, that Mr. Patel and his party, are working for the good of the whole country. He will not fail to safeguard, the interests of the community, as they did at the Bombay Corporation at the time of the crematorium controversy among the Parsis.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

APPEAL TO DECCANI VOTERS.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, Vice-President of the Swaraj Party has issued a Special Appeal to the *Deccani Voters* of the City to muster strong at the Polls and to vote solidly for Mr. Patel's Candidature to the Assembly, as the past record of the services rendered by Mr. Patel to the Country's cause has proved him to be the *fittest man* to go to the Assembly to bring to a finish the Battle of Swaraj.

APPEAL TO KSHATRIYA CASTE COMMUNITY.

Mr. M. A. Neroy writes:—I beg to appeal to all the members of the Kshatriya Caste Community to vote to-day for Mr. V. J.

(Continued on page 5.)

NON-BRAHMIN MEMBERS.

DISCUSSION OVER DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

About 53 invitations were issued by the Rajah of Panagal to the newly elected non-Brahmin members of the Legislative Council to meet at his bungalow for an informal discussion yesterday. More than half of them responded to the invitation by their presence at the conference, while most of the others excussed themselves on account of personal inconvenience and at the same time expressed they were in support of the Ministry. One or two of those present said it would have been better if those who were not invited were also included in the list. Thereupon it was pointed out that it was only an informal gathering and that those who were likely to resent their being called to a private house were left out. One gentleman said even Swarajists could have been invited to the meeting. Objection to the suggestion was taken on the ground that their creed of politics was different from that of the Ministerial party. In fact Swarajists wanted to wreck the reforms and as such no purpose would be served in having discussions with them. Thereafter some members expressed that the Tamilians should be associated in the Ministry. One Mahomedan gentleman said there should be a Mahomedan Minister. It was stated in reply that Sir Mahomed Habibullah had not left the Executive Council, but was on a deputation as a member of the Royal Commission. If a Minister was appointed from among the Mahomedans there would be two Mahomedans in the Cabinet when Sir Habibullah returned. Their claims for the appointment of one of the Council Secretaries would, however, be considered.

Another matter discussed was that if His Excellency the Governor called upon the Raja of Panagal, the Chief Minister, to constitute the Ministry, he should accept the responsibility. A number of speakers eulogised the services of the Ministers and said that the Raja should accept responsibility on a definite understanding that in constituting the Ministry the claims of the Tamilians and Mahomedans should be duly considered. Subject to the above condition all present including Mahomedans and Christians assured their support to the Ministry. It is understood that those who did not attend the conference were Messrs. C. R. Reddy, T. A. Ramalingam and Dr. Natesan.

GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL TO POONA CITY.

A TAME AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

Though the city Municipality had declined to vote an address to the departing Governor, Sir George Lloyd chose to drive through a part of Poona city on his way to the Station. The route of the drive was through Budhwar and Moti Chowk and His Excellency drove in state with mounted Body Guard. Local officials were busy a few days previously inducing a few shop-keepers and theatre-owners to garland His Excellency on the occasion of his last and farewell drive through Poona City. But only two or three of them could be prevailed upon to do so. Though no formal hartal was called, the busy thoroughfares wore a quiet appearance and citizens did not even seem alive to the fact that any state drive was in progress. Those who witnessed the whole show felt convinced that it was a tame affair.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

TO ASSEMBLE IN BOMBAY ON 19TH.

The members of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will assemble at Bombay on Monday, the 19th November 1923. The sittings of the Committee for the oral examination of the Bombay witnesses which will be held at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard will commence on Monday, the 26th November, and will be held daily up to December 5th. These meetings of the Committee will be open to the press and newspapers which desire to send representatives to take down the proceedings of the Committee are advised to apply at once to Mr. J. H. Green, Secretary, Indian Mercantile Marine Committee at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

PUBLIC LECTURES BY SWAMI SHARVANANDA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda, President Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture in Hindi at 6-30 p.m. to-day at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, on "God, Personal and Impersonal." Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside on the occasion.

The following public lectures by Swami Sharvananda are also announced:

Saturday 17th November (6 p.m.) at Hira Baug Hall on "Dharma" (in English.)

Sunday 18th November (6p.m.) at Hira Baug Hall on "The Essence of the Geeta" (in English.)

Wednesday 21st November (6-30 p.m.) at Morarji Goculdas Hall on "Steps to God-realisation" (in English.)

Saturday 24th November (6 p.m.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya on "The Work Before Us" (in English.)

Sunday the 25th November (6 p.m.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on "Life after Death" (in English.)

Wednesday 28th November (6-30 p.m.) at Morarji Goculdas Hall on "Bhakti or Path of Devotion" (in Hindi.)

Thursday 29th November (6-30 p.m.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "The Vedanta and Modern Science" (in English.)

Saturday 1st December (6 p.m.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya on "Dynamic Hinduism" (in English.)

On every Sunday at 8-30 a.m. the Swami will deliver a series of lectures on "The Vedic Religion" at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

ly open at the neck (perhaps in imitation of the V-shaped blouse); a short pant which has no jurisdiction over the part from the knee to the ankle, and a 'Lungoti' hardly 2½ feet by 1 foot. In addition to the above, the benign Government provides us with a kerchief misnamed a towel hardly 1½ ft. by 1½ ft. This suit of clothes each prisoner is expected to use for six months at least. But that is not all. Once a week, there is a washing day. But then so long as the clothes are not dried, we have to go about with the 'lungoti' on. One can understand our condition, when in the coldest part of the year we have to move about once a week with practically no clothes but a little piece of cloth 2½ ft. by 1ft. And in the cold season the clothes require greater time to dry. I have seen that at times for the whole day and night even, the woollen shirt provided for the cold season has not been serviceable after wash.

It may be contended that the prisoners are provided with blankets and that on the washing day they can wrap themselves in them. But we must take into consideration the fact that each blanket weighs more than five lbs., and is very rough and no work can be done with the blanket on. And in the hot season to wrap oneself in a blanket is to take a perspiration-bath. So the politicals have no alternative but to move about once a week with a 'lungoti' only, for hours together. It is understood that European criminals get two suits of clothes, socks, slippers, coats which are washed by the Dhobie.

A CHARMING SHAVE.

But I forget. The jail has its luxuries. And there is nothing so charming as a shave in the jail. In connection with the shaving there was a talk between the Superintendent and Mr. Manilal of Karachi which is worth reproducing here.

Superintendent:—Well how do you do? Do you want anything?

Manilal:—Yes. Have you got any chloroform in the hospital here?

Superintendent:—Yes? What do you want it for?

Manilal:—Every three or four days, I undergo an operation here. And the Barber is the surgeon. If he has some chloroform he might begin his work after chloroforming us.

Charming Indeed! Alarming too.

It is understood that the European criminals are shaved after a good lathering with brush. Have they a special razor?

We get a civilian pot and a civilian plate. Like the Indian civilian, the pot and plate are utilised for infinite number of things—the same pot to be used for drinking, the same for shaving purposes, the same for water closet etc. Some of the ordinary criminals make an altogether different use of the pot. Occasions are not rare, when the head of some of the officials or prisoners is aimed at as a target by some of the ordinary criminals. The occasion is generally succeeded by the triangle with 30 stripes.

FOOD.

The jail has its own dictionary, as the railway has its. As in the latter 'Gentlemen' means water-closet, so in the jail vegetables mean anything green, black or unconsumable. In the evening, we get eight ounces of vegetables. Nearly half of it is water and the remainder is leaves, etc. I believe that at times the vegetables can be used for dye-works. Many a time it happens that after consuming the stuff, the whole mouth with teeth and tongue gets black. There is a vogue in India for red teeth as fashion. The Government is kind and fair. It substitutes Black for Red. After all, beggars cannot be choosers.

As regards "Chapatis," they are seldom properly cooked. As the politicals get the same food as the ordinary criminals and as the food is cooked for nearly 2000 prisoners, one may take for granted grit, stones, at times worms, and thousand and one little things as additional spices to stimulate our sense of hunger. At the Ahmedabad Jail, a regular centipede came out from the cooked bread of a political. It was pointed out to the Superintendent at the time, who, however, gave orders to the Kitchen authorities that such dainties were not allowed.

Re: Water-closet. There is no door to the closet. A number of privies are separated from each other by a thin corrugated sheet hardly 4 feet high. After attending to nature's call one has to walk to a different place about 4 to 5 yards and mount near four rungs of a staircase for the other function of washing. The public will forgive me these indelicacies. To us in prison, they are hard and concrete realities. Town-planners and engineers will welcome this information, I suppose.

In the cell itself, a further experiment is tried. The urine pot is 1½ ft. high, and the water-closet post is ¾ of a foot. No stones or bricks are provided; and one has to relieve himself in an unnatural position.

Further we are locked up at 5 in the evening, and unlocked at 6 or 6-30 in the morning. As the urine pot is not covered a sort of stench perfumes the air for nearly 12 hours during which time we are locked up in the cell itself. Formerly, some phenyle was put in the pot, but of late for the last four months or so, the vicious habit of keeping phenyle in the pot is discontinued. Retrenchment has its martyrs no less than crusaders.

As we are locked up for more than 13 hours, it is natural that no light should be provided. Save for the moonlight, the cell is extremely dark on other nights. One has to go for the pots in the night, like a blind man feeling his way. In my childhood, the up-to-date method known as Montessori system of education was not known. By this new method, not only the brain of the child is trained, but all his senses too, the sense of touch etc. So much so that a child is blindfolded and things are put in his hands, asking him to distingnish them by the sense of touch. How thankful I am to the Government for giving me this sort of education in the jail, which I had the misfortune not to have during my childhood!

SNAKES.

But in the cells after lock-up, we do not feel ourselves alone. Somehow or other we feel a sense of the overpowering presence of that species of reptiles whom the world calls snakes. One mid-night it was found out by a warder who was going on his round to see that the prisoners were enjoying their sleep and having happy dreams and incidentally to see that the locks were safe, and were not interfered with, on one of the doors of a cell that little fascinating creature belonging to the creeping species. The warder must have been elated. The next day he produced the snake (minus its life, of course) before the Superintendent, and got three days as special remission. This is not a solitary occasion. So many times snakes have been produced before the Superintendent.

Every week the farce of a magisterial visit is played in the jail. The high potentate is expected to hear requests and complaints from the convicts. How he attends to them will be gauged from the following conversation which he had with a political prisoner.

(Time 5-30 after lock up; cries of Ara-j-Hai, Ara-j-Hai, Ara-j-Hai, from two orderlies followed by the high European dignitary.) The political prisoner informed the orderlies who accompanied the magistrate that he had a request to make to their Sahib. The latter soon came to his cell, but after reading section 121 on the body-ticket of the political prisoner shrank back, exclaiming "psh-psh-psh-psh-psh. You are a Sikh. You Sikhs are faithless. Two Sikh regiments mutinied only some months back."

The political prisoner replied that it was the Sikhs who had saved their women and children in France.

The Magistrate retorted saying that the Sikhs were faithless.

The political prisoner explained "Be that as it may, I believe you have come to hear requests, and I want to make one to you."

"No, I am not going to lisen to anything," and the high dignitary representing British Justice went away.

But what was the request that he wanted to make to the Magistrate? He was sentenced in the year 1915 in Lahore Conspiracy Case. He spent nearly six years in Andamans, being sent to India in 1921. He was sent to a Madras prison. He remained there for a year or so. Thence he was transfered to Veraeds. He lost his only brother, aged 45 or so; And he got this news in the month of July. His widowed mother is about 75 years. She is anxions to see her son who has been separated from her for the last nine years or so. Age and expenses come in her way of seeing her only son. She cannot risk a long railway journey. He wanted to ask the Magistrate for a transfer to any of the Punjab jails, where he can see his mother.

He wrote an application to the Government of Bombay requesting it to consider the matter. But the reply received was in the negative. So much for British Justice and British Sense of Fair Play.—Yours etc.

J. P. BHANSALI.

N. B.—I have got other facts of jail life which I do not give here for the simple reason that the public would be shocked to read them.

"TREATMENT HUMANE."

JAIL COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

We find that the treatment of prisoners has been humane, except in the particular case which we will presently deal with, and we observed that the health and physical condition of those who were in the Prison at the time of our inspection were generally good. The number of patients in hospital was not large in proportion to the total number in the Prison. Clothing and blankets are adequate for a normal number of prisoners, but, as we have pointed out, there have been occasions on which the admission of considerable numbers from other places has strained the local resources. And we find further that at the time of our visit—the particular exception referred to above having been drastically dealt with—the treatment of prisoners by the staff left nothing to complain of.

The supply of food is adequate, and the food itself as far as we are able to judge is satisfactory in quality. We had complaints about it from some witnesses but such complaints did not differ much from those made by prisoners at any other prison on the occasion of an inspection and related chiefly to the kind of grain supplied; some prisoners being used to one kind and some to another we do not think there is adequate ground for complaint (except perhaps in the case of the potato ration which was stopped about a year ago) on this score, nor do we find any justification for complaints regarding the meat and vegetable rations. We notice, however, that the same contractor has been supplying food to this prison for the past twenty years, and while we have before us no evidence of malpractice (and cannot of course take cognizance rumours), we think it desirable that the contract should be given from time to time to different persons.

A NOTORIOUSLY ROUGH WARDER.

We have stated that the treatment of prisoners has been generally humane, and have referred to a particular exception to this statement, This exception relates to some of the prisoners in the grinding shed—generally called the "Chakki" shed—prior to the date of our visit. This part of the prison, was under the direct supervision of a warder. Subrao Ramchandra, who was notoriously rough in his dealings with prisoners. His subordinates of course followed his example. The evidence, which includes Subrao's Service Sheet, shows that he had been repeatedly both warned and punished on account of the way in which he dealt with prisoners in his charge, notwithstanding which he continued his methods with the ultimate result that one prisoner died from the effects of his ill-treatment while others were seriously injured.

Five Hurs were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for specific offences against discipline, and in due course found themselves in the "Chakki" shed under the warder Subrao. One of them, Alam, by name, was assaulted on the 29th July, the day on which they were put to work on grinding, and three others on the following day. Alam (whom we saw at the Hur Settlement) was so badly injured that he is still under medical treatment, suffering from a deep-seated abscess caused by the jubbing strokes on a baton. Of the others one (Dosu) died in a few hours after he was assaulted, another (Ak) was so seriously hurt that he had to be kept in hospital till the 11th August and was not in the Medical Officers opinion fully restored to health then while the third (Puno) was less seriously damaged but was also under medical treatment up to the 11th August.

The way in which these four Hurs were assaulted was according to the evidence on record as follows:—

(i) They were thrown with greater or less violence on to the floor of the Grinding Shed;

(ii) They were struck with the ends of the warder's batons, that is "jabbed", in the small of the back and the region of the loins. Superficial marks of the injuries caused by this method of using the batons were not immediately appearent or at any rate were not sufficiently plain to be detected by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon (at the time the only Medical Officer on the spot), whose examination of the injured men was as the Sessions Judge has observed, only a cursory one.

* * * *

"MOST CULPABLE ACTS OF VIOLENCE."

We cannot avoid the conclusions in view of the cumulative effect of the evidence before us, that the Jailor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon were ultimately morally responsible for the tragic consequences of these most culpable acts of violence. While it is of course essential that prison officials should maintain discipline in their dealings with convicts, it is on the other hand very necessary that any instance of uncalled for rough treatment on the part of the subordinate staff should be dealt with promptly and drastically. In this case the Superintendent was kept in ignorance till it was too late. We think that departmental action should be taken in regard to the conduct of the two officials above mentioned.

We have dealt with this case at some length, because it is a very serious instance of violence. It is, as we have stated, the only example of actual violence resulting in serious injury of which we have evidence (we have taken the case of Alam as part of the whole case). But "Nemo Repente Fit Turpissimus," and it is impossible to resist the inference that the "Chakki" shed must have been the scene of a good deal of rough treatment from the time of the advent of Subrao (i. e., for about a year), even if up to the time of the assault on the Hur prisoners no individual had been hurt badly enough to require medical treatment. There is one such allegation, but we think the truth of it more than doubtful.

* * * *

INSIDE THE BARRACKS.

Our remarks so far concern arrangements outside the barracks. The greater part of the complaints we have listened to, however, concern the arrangements within barracks. These consist of a number of utensils of large size placed down the centre of each barrack, which are intended for use at night and first thing in the morning, the sleeping prisoners being in two rows, one along each side of the barrack. These utensils are cleaned out and disinfected with scrupulous care, and there is no evidence whatever that their location in the barracks has had any ill-effect on the health of any prisoner. Here, again, however, the main complaint is the hustling and attendant discomfort, both at night, when any prisoner who wants to make use of one of the utensils must ask the permission of the overseers in charge and must relieve himself, in one way or the other, while still restricted by the bel chain, and in the morning after all occupants of the barracks have been awakened. Overseers are no doubt often impatient of being disturbed in the night—probably in cold weather it happens with some frequency—and sometimes no doubt difficult to rouse, but we see no reason to believe that permission is generally or often refused with the result that the individual has to lie and suffer till morning. Certain further allegations in this respect contained in a pamphlet—of which we have a copy—the Inspector General shows in his report to be palpably false.

Occasionally it happens that a prisoner feels himself called on to defaecate at night—this he can do with the permission of the overseer, but the fact when it happens is supposed to be reported. The reason for this rule is obvious; in the first place the use of the utensils for this purpose inside a barrack in which prisoners are sleeping is offensive to those in the vicinity, and secondly, when a prisoner has to defaecate during the night there is a possibility that there is something wrong with his health. It is admitted that overseers do not by any means report all such cases.

* * * *

SENSE OF DECENCY OFFENDED.

Govindji Vasanji's main complaint seems to be that the early morning routine offended his sense of decency. We have no doubt it did and that of others like him, but in the circumstances this particular prison there is hardly any alternative. We have already stated our opinion that persons of the class of Govindji Vasanji should not have been sent to Visapur at all. To the majority of prisoners this aspect of the early morning routine does not much matter—what they object to is the hurry with which they allege that it is conducted, and the attendant hustling and discomfort. We deal however with this matter further on.

* * * *

WATER VERY SCARCE.

It is true that prisoners get a bath only once a week, except those in the "Chakki" shed, who get a daily bath. The fact is that water is very scarce during most of the year at Visapur, and all that is available at the prison itself has to be brought there from below, that is from near the dam which is in course of construction. There is ample water there for bathing purposes, and the drinking supply at the prison is also ample. For the rest of the prisoners—that is other than those on "Chakki"—to get a bath at more frequent intervals than once a week work would have to be curtailed and progress would to some extent suffer. Nevertheless we think it desirable that at the cost of some further delay in completion of a work which has already been over twenty years in course of construction arrangements should be made by which all prisoners might get a bath twice a week. A daily bath for all seems to us, in the circumstances of the Visapur Prison, impracticable.

Blankets and clothing are, as we have stated, sufficient for a normal number of prisoners—the Superintendent's evidence shows that they are sufficient for at least 1,400 individuals (there were about 1,370 in the prison at the time of our enquiry.) Complaints that blankets are insufficient, and that two prisoners have sometimes to sleep under one blanket are (apart from any temporary overcrowding in the past due to the orders above referred to) based on the fact, which is admitted by the Superintendent, that prisoners, including convict overseers, have been known to take blankets from other prisoners for their own use. It is hardly possible altogether to prevent this occurring, but it can be checked by sufficiently frequent inspection with occasional surprise visits, and prompt punishment.

Govindji Vasanji complained that he was not allowed to have his copy of the Bhagwat Gita sent him from home. The Superintendent was acting in accordance with rules, but we think literate prisoners might be allowed to have books under proper supervision.

THE LATRINE PARADE.

In our opinion however some improvement might be made in regard to the number of latrine seats and in the matter of screening off each one from the next so as to provide a certain amount of privacy. The latter measure we understand is being carried out. In reference to the complaint that prisoners are hustled through the latrine parade, so that two or more are frequently made to use the same pan at one and the same time, the Superintendent states that there should never be any necessity, for such hurry, but admits at the same time that it is probable. We take it therefore that there is truth in the complaint. The only remedy—apart from the provision of a larger number of latrine seats—is that the superior staff of the prison should not be lax in their attention to these details, and that warders and overseers who persist in hustling prisoners at this time unnecessarily should be suitably dealt with. Another complaint made was that the provision of water at the latrine was not adequate. So far as we could see there is an adequate supply, but the prison authorities should make it certain that there is never any ground for complaint on this score.

* * * *

THE BEL CHAIN.

Double fetters are put on all prisoners on first admission to the prison. Afterwards it is in the discretion of the Superintendent to retain them or to use single fetters. In the majority of cases, according to our observation, double fetters are in use, and the fetters, single or double are of course worn day and night. The fettering of prisoners is absolutely necessary, as a general rule in a prison of the type of that at Visapur, and the Superintendent must have absolute discretion to replace double fetters by single ones. In most cases it would probably not be safe to do so.

In addition, when prisoners are locked up at night, the bel chain is brought into use. This is fastened at one end (outside the barrack) by a padlock—at the other end a ring is simply passed over a staple, also outside the barrack. The chain is passed through the ankle rings of the prisoners' fetters. It is long enough to allow access to the nearest utensil on the part of any prisoner wishing to relieve himself at night without disturbing his neighbours, and it does not in any way cause additional discomfort to those lying down—that is, it does not interfere with sleep by preventing prisoners from turning over to sleep in any position they choose.

The above are the mechanical means of securing prisoners after they are locked up for the night. In addition there are convict overseers inside the barracks and armed sentries on guard outside. The sum total as we have stated affords adequate security.

* * * *

"NEITHER BRUTAL NOR BARBAROUS."

We may say at once that we do not like the bel chain and the consequent sanitary arrangements in barracks at night, but we do not consider (we have the report of the Jail Committee before us) that its use is either brutal or barbarous, or that there is any foundation for the view that it conveys any additional sense of degradation to the minds of prisoners of the type for which a prison like that at Visapur is meant, to which most of those now in the prison belong, and to which it is hoped all those admitted in future will be restricted. A prison of this kind is intended for persons whose normal occupation is manual labour, most of whom have been convicted of serious offences, and a considerable percentage of whom are habitual offenders. To men of this description it is only such inconvenience and discomfort as may result from the measures in force to secure them that matter.

MR. CHITALE'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale in his minute of dissent says: "I am sorry I have to differ from my colleagues on this important matter, but as it involves the question of principle, I think I must express my dissent and I do so with great reluctance. The open pattern of barracks and even built up barracks are considered unsafe and therefore all the prisoners including even those sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment have as a rule double fetters and are bel chained for about ten to twelve hours at night. This in my opinion, imposes unnecessary restraint on the prisoner and the bel chain device is not, I think, resorted to in any other civilised country. One can understand the use of such restraint in case of prisoners who are violent or dangerous or are likely to escape and even this kind of restraint may be allowed for Camp Jails of not more than six months' duration. But it is certainly unsuitable for Jails which are intended to be kept for a number of years.

Now the bel chain is a device for fastening prisoners together and to the ground by one long chain and is akin to tying up cattle at night. All experienced prison officers, in the opinion of the Jails Committee, agree in condemning the device as being very inconvenient to the prisoner in answering calls of nature when all considerations of decency are impossible. Moreover, as 50 to 100 prisoners are thus fastened by one chain, it is impossible to remove any one if he fell ill without unchaining the whole row. Moreover, as this bel chaining necessitates the use of utensils for answering calls of nature, the atmosphere in the barracks at night must be very insanitary. For these reasons, the resort to the bel chain, in my opinion, is unjustifiable and if in this view I err at all, I err in very good company as all membrs of the Jails Committee agree in condemning the device in paragraph 245 of their report. I entirely agree with the view therein expressed which is as under:—

"We cannot think that any local Government is justified in confining prisoners whether inside or outside the jail as a permanent arrangement in buildings so insecure that resort to this barbarous methods of detention is necessary."

And yet this practice is maintained here for over twenty years and may continue if not condemned for another five years."

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A LOCAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—I crave leave to place the following grievance through the medium of your paper before the Chairman Improvement Trust, and trust that this will receive his sympathetic consideration.

The New Foras Road only recently realized for occupation is now fairly populated, having a population about 5 thousand. There are no stalls of perishable things which could cater to our needs in the near vicinity. Special facilities are provided in all other buildings as generally the ground floor is reserved for business purposes. There are no decent markets close by, we have to walk a little distance for procuring the ordinary indispensable necessaries of life. There are a few shops carrying on small business in Kamatipura Lane and Lamington Road but they are retail dealers only. The quality of stuff is far from satisfactory nor the prices reasonable. We have to waste much of our precious times to do marketing business, considering our work for which we have to attend much more earlier than other office hours. It is neither advisable for our female members to go to the Kamatipura Bazaar (which is one of the renowned centres of badmashes) nor can we employ servants in our places.

Under the circumstances stated above we would request the Board to allot certain temporary sheds near the Block No. 17 without any hardship and inconvenience to fellow brothers and sisters for the sale of perishable stalls as they have done in Agripada chawls for which we shall ever be grateful.—Yours etc.

HAJARI.

Bellasis Road,
Bombay, November 7.

FIRST KARNATAK PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

DR. N. S. HARDIKER, Director, Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board, has issued the following circular:—

As notified in Bulletin No. I the First Karnatak Volunteer Conference will be held at Bijapur side by side with the Provincial Political Conference. Now the dates of these Conference are settled. The dates of the Political Conference are the 19th and the 20th and that of the Vounteer Conference the 21st of this month.

All the pledged Volunteers and their well-wishers in the Karnatak are cordially requested to attend the same without fail and help our Board to reorganise the Volunteer Corps throughout the Province. Training, discipline and order, all of these are lacking in the volunteer workers and the Conference is called to discuss and determine the methods along which these could be brought into practice. It is the ambition of the members of the Volunteer Board to organise such disciplined, model corps throughout Karnatak and make them more efficient to serve the Indian People on the lines out-lined by the Provincial Congress Committee.

All Volunteers are earnestly requested to come to Bijapur on the 19th at the latest, in their full uniform prescribed by this Board and be prepared to obey the orders of the Commander. They must remember that they will have to show the real stuff in them if they at all intend to serve their motherland honestly and sincerely.

The volunteers will have to bear their own travelling expenses to and fro. The Board in making necessary arrangements to give them free meals as is served in jails.

There shall be no delegation fee. Any one who is enrolled as a volunteer and whose name appears on our Register is allowed to attend the Conference. The Board intends to form a special Corps to be called the "Yatgi Corps" consisting of volunteers who took part in the Nagpur Satyagraha. Special Concessions will be shown to these Satyagrahis.

Those who wish to be elected as delegates to the All-India Volunteer Conference to be held at Coconada should make it a point to attend the Conference together with their co-workers and take an active part in it. They should remember, however, that, when they are elected, they will have to spend at least twenty days at Hubli to get themselves trained before they go to Coconada.

We are sure that all the volunteers desirous of coming to Bijapur will send us their names with their full address before the twelth of November.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13.

Acardo, Head, Sabin
Anglo-Colombian, Westacott, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
City of Pittsburg, Handerson, Calcutta.
Baron Ogilvy, Reid, Calcutta.
Zayani, Ashby, Busreh.
Karagola, Cammack, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Crostafels for Hamburg.
Steamer Solhany for Calcutta.

S S Acardo:—The steamer Acardo, 3423 tons, Captain B P Head, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sabine, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S City of Pittsburg:—The steamer City of Pittsburg, 4719 tons, Captain Handerson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain C F Ashby, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Karagola:—The African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain F R Cammack, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Tuesday, November 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 China 4161 London 13/12 M M & Co.
3 Aquilia 4207 tons N F, 15/11 L Triestino.
4 Naringa 4117 N F N F M M & Co.
4 Naringa 4117, NF NF, M M & Co.
6 Castalia 4083 L'pool 21/11 Graham & Co.
7 Novasa 5652 K'chi 13-11 M M and Co.
8 Cl. Cumming 3108 N F, 12/11 J F & Co.
8 Soudan 4218 China 10/11 M M & Co.
11 Modasa 5566, London, 16 11 M M and Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.
12 Nurturton 4495, Hull, 17/11 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Himalaya Maru 3137 Kobe, 21-11 O S Kaisha.
2 Ormara, 2978 Cal. 15-11, M M and Co.
6 Hoogkak 3170 Colombo 17/11 E D Sasson & Co.
7 Urbino 3384, Rangoon, N F, M M and Co.
10 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
10 & 11 Genoa 3965 NF NF, K N & Co.
12 & 13 Tannenfels 1744 tons K'chi N F, Graham and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
1 Garada, 3218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
2 Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Warfield due about 21st November, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 18th November, Agents B I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Trafford Hall due about 19th November, Agent K N Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Melford Hall due about 8th November, Agent K N Co.
Agent J F Co.
Clan Ranold due about 22nd November, Elysia due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe (not fixed) Agent J F & Co.
City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Calcutta, (not fixed), Agent K N Co
Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Brockfield due about 12th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 19th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Liebenfels (not fixed) Agent W and A Graham Co.
Marienfels (not fixed) Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.
Gacovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Verrano due about 15th December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
Egremont due about 15th November, Agent Volkart Bros.
Kentucky due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.
Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.
Altai Maru due about 13th November, Agent O S K.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th November, Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 19th December, N Y K.
Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.
Caledonia due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Castelia for Marseilles:—50 bales hemp, Shri Kishan and Co; 50 bales country cotton soft waste, K Thacker and Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts, 200 cwts mustard seed, 5 pots essence de Palma rose, Volkart Bros; 1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co; 1200 cwts Indian groundnuts, 1000 cwts Indian mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 215 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 3000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Castelia for Glasgow:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Bhaskar Hari Lele; 6000 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Castelia for Liverpool:—50 bales country clean cotton waste, C Peraj and Co; 50 bales country clean cotton waste, B Karsandas and Co; 2000 cwts Indian kardi seed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts myrabolams, B Damjee and Co; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirji Hensey and Co; 50 bales Indian raw cotton, Kuberdas and Sons; 103 bales African cotton raw, Maffilal Sagalbhoy and Co; 32 bales wool raw, M Balia; 32 bales wool raw, Ghensendas and Co; 100 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal.

S S Castelia for Constantinople:—50 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Tannenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, Kalyandas Bros; 25 bales clean cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 50 bales hemp (Jubbulpore), Shri Krishan and Co; 100 bales country clean cotton waste, B Karsandas and Co; 112 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tannenfels for Bremen:—7 cwts wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg:—105 bales country clean cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 3 pots palma rose oil, Volkart Bros; 90 nangs empty gas cylinder, F D Silva and Co; 255 bales country cotton fly, B Karsandas and Co.

S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 9 bales Persian lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Nurturton for Hull:—40 bales Rajpur hemp, Tayabali Dawoodbhoy.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—105 cwts gum karaya, Narsi Mulji and Co; 21 bales silk waste, R Bossi and Co; 4 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 88 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Mena Kaisha; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 35 cwts gum arabic, E Virjee and Co.

S S Modasa for Antwerp:—210 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurbheram and Co; 138 bales country cotton fly, B M Vasa; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Mena Kaisha; 493 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts F gum, M H Dehdashti; 160 bales Indian raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Modasa for Ghent:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Mena Kaisha; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Modasa for Plymouth:—1 package pictures, Grindlay and Co.

S S Modasa for Havre:—55 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Urbino for Hull:—2000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Urbino for Gottenburg:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Crostafels for Antwerp:—100 bales country cotton fly, B Karsandas and Co.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—255 bales country cotton waste, B Karsandas and Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Hongkong:—150 cwts gum bhysabole, A H Munya.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—638 bales country cotton raw, C Bamanji and Co; 400 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 13.

S S Borneo Maru from Nagoa via Colombo, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—229 cases porcelainware, 543 bales cotton yarn, 240 bales grey cotton shirting, 111 bales cotton shirting, 130 bales cotton drill, 246 bales cotton sheeting, 48 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 258 cases safety matches, 279 cases sulphur matches, 40 cases umbrella ribs, 100 packages match sticks, 100 cases red lead, 200 cases empty match boxes.

From Kobe:—7 cases bambooware, 11 cases bobbins, 269 cases safety matches, 123 cases sulphur matches, 10 cases asbestos packing, 75 cases refined camphor tablets, 33 cases porcelain, 96 cases sesquisulphide matches, 678 bales grey cotton sheeting, 30 bags star aniseed, 137 bales match sticks, 438 cases match boxes, 40 cases hosiery goods.

From Moji:—50 cases vegetable ware, 1 case silverware, 100 bags sugarcandy, 92 cases firecrackers.

From Hongkong:—1512 cases fire-crackers, 25 cases vermilion, 400 bags sugarcandy, 20 cases camphor, 200 bundles cassia, 54 cases cotton socks.

From Singapore:—66 bundles solid tyres, 153 bags China clay, 1040 bags sago flour, 25 bags sago seed, 2211 bags betel nuts, 24 bundles rattan chairs, 51 bags white pepper, 1321 bundles rattan, 100 bags D batu, 100 bundles 68 cases gum Benjamin, 50 bales aniseed, 303 slabs tin, 60 bags nutmeg, 206 bags pearl tapioca, 40 packages paper board.

S S Tamba Maru from Nagoya, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—306 cases porcelain, 145 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—400 cases safety matches, 13 cases porcelain, 231 bales cotton yarn, 219 bales sheeting cotton, 80 bales cotton shirting, 386 bales cotton drill, 100 cases brass circles, 19 cases bobbins.

From Kobe:—450 cases safety matches, 50 bags dry ginger, 80 cases refined camphor, 70 cases refined camphor tablets, 255 bales match sticks, 470 bales match boxes, 1248 bales rotton sheeting, 700 bales cotton yarn, 42 cases hosiery, 26 cases umbrellaware, 40 bales mat, 15 cases vegetableware, 10 cases Japan vegetableware.

From Hongkong:—190 cases 1147 chests fire-crackers, 150 coils Manila rope, 150 bags sugarcandy.

From Shanghai:—200 bales cotton sheeting.
From Manila:—75 bales hemp.
From Singapore:—765 bags sago flour, 125 bundles rattans, 1030 pieces planks, 330 bags betelnuts, 56 bags coffee
From Penang:—182 bags pearl tapioca, 51 bags split betelnuts, 30 slabs tin, 70 bags pearl sago.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind from London, Agents P and O S N Co:—3 boxes gold, 4 boxes sovereigns, 4 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes gold coins, 3080 bars silver.
From Marseilles:—330 bars silver.
From Aden:—1 box pearls, 1 case surgical stores, 1 case cigarettes, 1 case tobacco.

HURTING MUSLIM SENTIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The stage Drama "Rana Pratap" which has been regularly performed in Bombay for the last four or five months, hurts the sentiments of Muslim India, travestying, as it does, the character and ideals of Meherunnissa, the daughter of Emperor Akbar. Moreover, it excites feelings of contempt towards the spirit and traditions of Islam, being based on wrong appreciation of the meaning of Islam, and contains a tissue of elaborate untruths about the spirit of Islam (Shane-i-Islam).

I therefore, request the managers of the theatre to refrain from staging this play out of regard for the feelings of their Muslim brethren and the unity of the races that constitute our common Motherland.—Yours, etc.

SHAIK MOHAMED HUSEIN.
New Nagapada, Bombay.
Nov. 10.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

(Continued from page 4.)

try a needless colossal loss of crores of rupees, has benefited the British manufacturers to an inordinate extent.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Conference of European Chambers of Commerce is going to consider a resolution suggested, I think, by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that it would be improper to restrict the coasting trade to Indian bottoms. Improper on whose part? As I mentioned in my last week's review every civilised country has always made herculean efforts to develop its mercantile marine and it is only when India thinks of working on these lines that the protest comes from the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce. It would be only in this country that foreign Chambers of Commerce would dare to pronounce a verdict against such a vital issue to the country viz: that an indigenous mercantile marine is essential for our development and progress. I wonder what would the Government of Signor Mussolini do if British Chambers in Italy were to consider seriously the proposal of asking his Government not to reserve the coasting trade of Italy to Italian ships, nor to take any other action to develop Italian shipping, for, forsooth, there are the big British shipping companies to cater to the wants of Italian merchants and manufacturers! People who would have the impertinence of suggesting such resolutions would be quickly shown the door and told politely to mind their own business. Such are the circumstances, however, in this country and such is the mentality of a section of our people that however full of trash any proposals may they are looked upon as constructive provided they emanate from Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce. The Conference is held under the auspices apparently of Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce but under the full patronage and guiding wings of the British bureaucracy from His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Finance Minister of the Government of India downwards. Last year His Excellency the Viceroy himself graced the occasion with his presence and followed faithfully the lines laid down for him by the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce with regard to the Currency and Exchange situation. Only the possession of a strong mercantile marine will make Indian merchants and industrialists independent of that sinister and powerful influence of European "big Business" which has got Indian trade and industries in its grip and will not allow any natural development for Indian trade and industries. The conference of European Chambers will however serve a good turn if the agenda as published in the press rouses the Indian commercial community to a sense of its own duties. I have been urging a combination on right and systematic lines by Indian Chambers of Commerce and commercial Associations since years past. The Indian Commerce did hold one Commercial Congress in 1915 and another session in 1919. This is all however, and no further session has been found possible to be organised in any of the leading trade and industrial centres. Is it not a matter for the biggest regret that Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations cannot combine to have an Associated Chamber of their own to work throughout the year and to hold one annual conference when all the different representatives of Indian Chambers of Commerce and commercial Associations from all parts of India can meet together and discuss questions of vital importance to all? Commercial people in the West have not only got Chambers of Commerce, Associated Chambers of Commerce, but also recently an International Conference of Chambers of Commerce. The British Council of Commerce has also organised an Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire of which a Conference is held every two years. There are powerful bodies like Federation of Industries in England, Germany, etc. There are also Chambers for shipping, Chambers for agriculture, and what not. Indian merchants and industrialists have got vital vested interests which can only be preserved and safeguarded by a combination which is fully representative. Unfortunately the value of such a combination is not yet sufficiently appreciated here. Even the organisation of a Chamber of Commerce is not properly understood by all and its functions are not appreciated. It must be definitely understood that both the Provincial and the Imperial Legislatures are going to be faced with questions in near future of colossal import to the commercial community, and it would be a real disaster if Indian commerce cannot organise itself for the whole of India to present a solid and united front both for the purposes of offence and defence

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

The Tariff Reform League is to all intents and purposes still in a state of germination In the meanwhile powerful interests in Calcutta are hurling themselves with their might and main against the suggestion recently put forward for a protective duty to Iron and Steel. These opponents choose to parade under the label of free-traders—so far atleast as India concerned. In the meanwhile England is going in for Imperial Preference and extended tariff reform propaganda for which even General Election with all its likely unsettlement of conditions is not considered an improbability. The so-called interests of the poor and the ryots are needlessly dragged in, for what we demand is merely a demand to be allowed to live our national life and surely it will not avail for our ryots if in getting a temporary material advantage they lose their soul in the process as they will be doing if to safeguard their own interests they allow the national interests of the country to go to wreck and ruin. From a strictly logical point of view on the hypothesis that the whole world is going for internationalism, tariffs cannot be tolerated, for they are in the nature of armaments dividing one nation against the other But that is not the ideal state of conditions of the world at present. The last instead of obliterating national differences accentuated them and everywhere the cry is not for less but for more of nationalism. India has not got even her own government in her hands, and it would not be a very fruitful source of strength to her if she wanted to pose as an internationalist before she has become a nationalist. Unless she gets the government of her own house in her hands she cannot afford to guide herself by vague and general principles of internationalism and an anti-tariff proclivity. All that we can afford to do at present is to see that our tariff reform proposals do not penalise any set or class of men to benefit only a small ring of capitalists and financiers. But there can be no objection to any tariff reform even if it throws a little more burden on the mass of our people provided it is calculated to foster and develop the industries which are truly national like ship-building, iron and steel, etc., etc. The Tariff Reform League must above everything show to the outside provinces like Madras, Bengal and the rest of them that tariff reform proposals are not meant only for benefitting the Bombay capitalists, for it has been noticed always that whenever there are taxation proposals in the Legislative Assembly from Bombay or proposals for any modification of the taxation proposals, Madras members, for instance, smell a rat and appear to think that there is some sinisters game of Bombay capitalists in making those proposals or suggesting those modifications. Such a suspicion is natural but it should not be allowed to grow and such a work can only be done by a body like the Tariff Reform League which can put forward an array of facts and figures to show that it is not mere capitalistic selfishness which suggests such proposals but a desire for a national development on right and proper lines.

THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

From the scrappy information which Reuter has given out with regard to the proceedings of the Imperial Economic Conference it appears that Mr. Innes has at least conveyed to the self-governing Colonies that India is not in favour of Imperial Preference, though the reasons adduced by him are not the same as those adduced by the Minority of the Fiscal Committee nor by our leading publicists. It is not clear, however, as to what other proposals were passed on the approval of the representatives of India. For instance, it is announced that the British Government proposal to reduce the duty on Empire wines of a strength exceeding 30 per cent to 2 shillings by doubling the existing preference and secondly to reduce the surtax on sparkling wines from the Empire to 2sh. 3d. by increasing the preference to 50 per cent was passed and that the representatives of the Dominions expressed gratitude. Does it mean some corresponding duty on the part of India? Then again some statement has been made on inter-Imperial exchange and we are told that all the delegates were of opinion that the conclusions of the Committee would be of the greatest value in stimulating Imperial trade. What are these conclusions and in what manner and method will they be benefitting our Indian trade? This very report of the Committee on Imprial exchange contemplates that the difficulties of inter-Imperial exchange will disappear when the currencies of Britain and the Dominions affected are again made convertible into gold. Does this resolution include India also, where we are still fed upon the husks of a so-called gold exchange standard and where we are still precluded from having a real gold standard? Mr. Innes pointed out that India had not participated in the Preference negotiations because of the Indian system being one of revenue duties only and India being not in a position, therefore, to grant favour as she was not in a position to ask for favour. Mr. Innes stated only a half-truth because this is not the only reason why we exclude Imperial preference. India cannot have Imperial preference until and unless she is considered an equal member of the British Empire. I would like that all the proceedings of the Imperial Economic Conference should be published as soon as possible and sent round to representative organisations of trade and industries so that the tale may not be repeated of our knowing the agenda of the Economic Conference only when that Conference began, while British Chambers of Commerce were discussing the agenda months before the actual sessions.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

NEW BRANCH AT AHMEDABAD.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., added to its list of branches by opening a branch at Ahmedabad—last Tuesday, the 6th instant. Ahmedabad, a city of considerable industrial importance as it is, possesses branches of several Banks including the Imperial Bank of India, and it was the consistent opinion of many that a branch there of the Central was long overdue. The Bank has spacious premises built to its specification to suit banking requirements, and located on Richey Road in the busiest mercantile quarter of the city.

The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, the Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, in the presence of a very big gathering of the local financiers, merchants and others representing various industrial and mercantile interests.

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S REMARKS.

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the Central Bank, in requesting the Hon. Sir Lallubhai to open the branch, thanked all present on behalf of the Directors of the Bank, for attending the function and said that the Central Bank had opened its branch in their industrial city that day to participate in its vast commercial activity, and prove of some use to the mercantile community. As they were well aware, the Central Bank was a purely Indian institution, and the great name and the great work of its first Chairman, the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, needed no mention. The recollection of the mighty services he rendered to the Indians at great self-sacrifice must always remain fresh, and the association of this patriot with the Central Bank in its infancy prompted the latter to adopt "Service to the Public" as its motto, and make all endeavours to elevate and glorify the name and the work of Indians. The public of different places where the Central Bank had its offices, had always supported it and reposed in it their full confidence, and Mr. Pochkhanawala hoped that the public of Ahmedabad would extend to the institution an equally enthusiastic support.

It was natural that the people should like to know something about the past history of the institution that was opening a branch that day in their city, and he therefore would take the liberty to give in brief the career of the Central Bank since its inception. Owing to the proximity of Ahmedabad to Bombay and the close commercial connections between the two cities, it was very probable that most of those present were conversant with the acticity of the Central Bank. With a small subscribed capital of Rs. 20 lakhs, whereof only Rs. 10 lakhs had been paid up, the Central commenced its career in December, 1911. Starting with this small capital the Central Bank had gradually increased it, and its first subscribed capital of Rs. 20 lakhs had grown up at the present day to Rs. 3,36,00,000, and the paid-up capital of Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 1,68,00,000. All Indians possessing a feeling of patriotism would feel justly proud of these figures, inasmuch as, these have been attained by an institution under purely Indian management and possessing purely Indian capital. Those present presumably had a recollection of the unfortunate plight which Indian Banks were reduced to in 1913. He trusted, they would realize that the steering of the Bank safe through those stormy times and getting it to attain its present high position in face of keen competition with other local Banks was by no means an easy task. Besides, as they fully knew, those who lived amongst them were not angels and Indians themselves had often created difficulties and laid obstacles in the way of the institution to retard its progress as far as possible. The management, however, have always steadfastly aimed at rendering "Service to the Public", setting aside every other consideration and have constantly striven to maintain the name and the fame of the institution. Its present position was due to a large section of the public who had shown all confidence for the institution and had lent it its staunch support.

ADVANTAGES TO MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

Owing to the amalgamation of the Tata Bank the position of the Centarl Bank is greatly solidified and strengthened, and with the disposal of the numerous preliminaries which an amalgamation on this scale necessarily must entail, the people themselves would realize the advantages derived from this amalgamation by the shareholders and the public at large.

Finally, Mr. Pochkhanawala hoped that the citizens of Ahmedabad would patronize the branch and make it very successful and prosperous.

"CENTRAL'S" USEFUL SERVICE TO PUBLIC.

After Seth Balabhai Damodar, Professor Swaminarayan and Mr. Abdul Kader Vaziulla had offered a few remarks, the Hon. Sir Lallubhai addressed the gathering, and said that it afforded him great pleasure to be present at the function that day. During its career the Central Bank had rendered good and useful service to the public, and he hoped that it would continue to render such service in the future as well. He felt confident that the branch would receive healthy support from the public.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman by Mr. Hosangji Vakil, the Hon. Sir Lallubhai opened the branch.

COLOURS.

Nov. 13.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow. Rs. 155 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger. Rs. 145 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 130 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Brahama. Rs. 125 per cent.
Congo Red. Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine. Rs 2/12/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine. Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Fast Red. Rs. 5 per lb.
Victoria Blue. Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals. Rs. 1/12/0 per lb
Hemetine Crystals. Rs. 1/0/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black. Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
We have to repost good Muhurat business in he Directs and Alizarine. The tone on the whole remains firm and prices are likely to be steady.

MILL STORES.

Nov. 13.

The quotations are:—
Healds Rs. 1/3/0 (48 counts active)
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0.
Roller Cloth 18 Rs. 9/8/0.
Roller Cloth 16 Rs 8/12/0.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/4/0.
Clearer Cloth Rs. 4/12/0.
Slubbings Rs. 22.
Rovings Rs. 22.
Conical pirns Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 9/8/0.
Fillets Rs. 0/12/0 (Cyl-Dof).
Emery Fillet Rs. 0/3/0
Elastic Healds Rs. 25.
Healds Cord Rs. 1/5/0.
Tubular Banding Rs. 2/2/0.
Card. rim Bandings Rs. 1/3/0.

CHEMICALS.

Nov. 13.

The market opened after holidays with healthier demands than before, and the prices have shown upward tendency. Quotations from Germany have been comparatively very high and there is every probability of a further increase owing to dislocation of business, and reduced output. Also, the excise duty levied on some of the chemicals by the French Government, has very largely contributed to the growth in prices. The quotations are as under:—
Chloride of Zinc Rs. 26.
Chloride of Magnesium Rs. 3
Farina Rs. 15/12/0.
Chrome Alum Rs. 24.
Bichromate potash Rs. 48.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 51.
Litaarge Rs. 35.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/8/0.
Coustic soda 98 per cent. Rs. 24
Maize starch Rs. 16.
Epsom salt Rs. 3/8/0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/10/0.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

	Remittances during the month of October 1923.	1923 to 31st October 1923.
Sterling purchases in India	3,315,000	6,145,000
Sterling taken over in London	.....	1,302,959
Transfer through Paper Currency		
Reserve	.....	5,847,773
Transfer through Gold Standard		
Reserve	.....	.....
Council Bills	1,302,386	4,926,098
Total	4,617,386	18,221,830

Total remittances from 1st April

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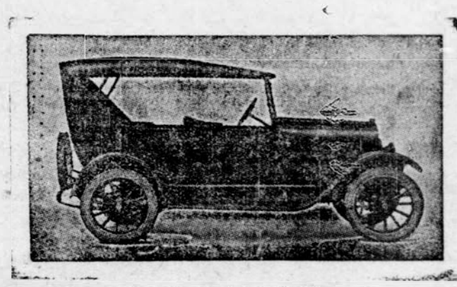

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KATHIAWAD NOTES.

WATER FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 10.

Even within the memory of middle-aged men, Kathiawad has seen a number of famines, and some of them were as bad as they could be, e.g., that of the Vikram Samvat 1956. But all these famines were of grain and fodder, and though at times there was practically no rain whatsoever in the monsoon there was hardly much scarcity of water. But this time it is quite different, and this in spite of the fact that the monsoon has not been a complete failure. The monsoon season is hardly over when the people over large tracts are beginning to experience serious difficulties in connection with water-supply, and are very much afraid as to what will happen even two or three months after, not to speak of the summer. Eight or nine months must pass before people can get water from the rains, but during these long and dreary months they will have to face difficulties to which they have not been accustomed for decades at least. People are already comparing Kathiawad with Marwar in this matter, and some people are actually afraid lest such conditions might be chronic, for last year also there was scarcity of water. The tracts which are especially affected are Rajkot and its westward side as far as Jamnagar, and some parts in their Gir district. In some places even a pail of water costs 2 as and even then water is scarcely available. There are villages where the water has to be brought in carts from villages further off, and as can be easily understood this means serious difficulty for the people as well as the cattle. People who know say that at least one-fourth of the cattle of Kathiawad will perish for want of water. Already there is an exodus of cattle from places which are very much affected, but this cannot be done with all the cattle and besides nowhere is there plenty of water. Gujrat also is affected to some extent and so there too the cattle cannot be taken. This is really a very serious problem and if all the steps possible are not taken immediately a large number of cattle will perish. Already ghee is nearly 50 rupees a *kaccha* maund and it is feared that if so many cattle perish it might easily go up to 80 rupees or so, which means that a large number of people who are vegetarians have to do without a thing which is absolutely necessary for their vitality to be kept up at a particular point. As to what difficulties the people are experiencing and what remedies they suggest, may be seen by the following:—

Following were among the resolutions passed by the public meeting of the residents of Rajkot Civil Station on the 6th November 1923, held under the auspices of the Rajkot C. S. Praja Mandal:—

That this public meeting of the residents of Rajkot C. S. draws the attention of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar to the very dilatory way in which the work of digging a well, and of erecting the engine at the Randarda lake is carried on, and to the hardships which the people have consequently to suffer in receiving even the scanty supply of water and hopes that he will press for their immediate completion.

That this public meeting requests the authorities and the Secretary of the Kathiawar Horses' Exhibition to postpone the proposed races, and horses' exhibition to be held in the month of January as they will seriously affect the present insufficient supply of water available to the residents of the Rajkot Civil Station.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PHILANTHROPHISTS.

Apart from what may be done by the authorities, there is very great scope for philanthrophists to come to the rescue of the people and the dumb cattle of Kathiawad. To dig wells has been all along considered in India as a work of great merit, and though in these latter days there has not been much scope for meritorious works of this kind, the present is a good opportunity to revive a practice which was of great value in the past and which yet may be so in the future. Besides this artesian wells may be sunk wherever possible. Whenever there is famine in this Province the Bombay people have not failed and Kathiawad may will rest assured that they will not fail even this time.

THE RISE OF HOUSE-RENTS.

One is not sure if there is any other place in the whole of this Presidency, excepting Bombay, where the house-rents are comparatively so high as they are in Rajkot. Owing to this several people are thinking of having a rent-act on lines similar to those of Bombay, and there was a resolution to this effect in the last Sessions of the Rajkot Assembly. To further the same end a very big meeting of about 2000 people was held this week in the city-limits and several resolutions were passed for the same purpose. This was one of the most successful meetings ever held in this place for such a purpose, a thing which shows the very great hardship of a large number of people who have to live in rented houses.

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PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

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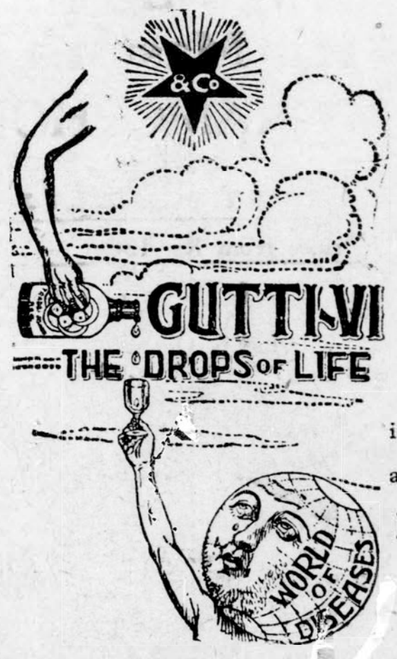

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T Typhoid Fever,
T Tic-douloureux (spasmodic facial neuralgia),
I Influenza,

V Vermisnasi (worms of the nose),
I Intercostal Neuralgia,

T Tooth-ache,
H Hepatalgia (Pain in the liver), Hysteria,
E Enteralgia (Pain in the bowels),

D Dengue, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia,
R Rheumatism, Ringworm,
O Otalgia (pain in the ear),
P Pleurisy, Phthisis, Pneumonia, Plague,
S Sprain, Stings,

O Ozœna,
F Flatulence, Facial Neuralgia,

L Lumbago,
I Intestinal-worms, Itching Piles,
F Favus,
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INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

MITRA, MITHRA AND FIRE,

The following was Mr. Hodiwalla's third lecture of the above series:—

Asura Varuna, the supreme god in the Indo-Iranian period was the prototype of Ahuramazda. As Mitra was an intimate accomplice of Varuna, and Mithra that of Ahuramazda, it is not difficult to see why these divinities held a very high place in the Vedic and Avestan pantheon. Varuna was the god of the starry sky at night, and Mitra was the god of the Sun-light in day time. The words Mitra and Mithra which were perfectly identical meant "a friend." Mitra—Mithra was the friend of the people, because he assisted men to be active and do their daily work during the day. As a friend of men, he was a gracious god, who was greatly displeased, when people broke contracts, for, a breach of contract always brought on quarrels, which this friendly god did not like. For a similar reason this deity did not like untruth.

Both Mitra and Mithra were celestial gods, who drove in their heavenly cars with only one golden wheel which was evidently the brilliant luminary Sun. Both had almost similar attributes attached to them. Both were strong, wise, supreme, ruiers protectors of the earth and lords of the wide pastures. Both helped the soul of the pious deceased person at the Bridge of Judgment on his way to Heaven, the house of song.

The dual gods Mitra-Varuna arrest our special notice, as the corresponding joint divinities Mithra-Ahura are also met with in the Parsi scriptures. The reason why Varuna was given the second place was that he was the shining god of night, which, according to the Indian, view was supposed to follow day over which the god Mitra presided. Zoroaster and his followers would be the last men to assign a subordinate position to Ahura; which fact proves that the Divine pair Mithra-Ahura was a remnant of the Vedic or even pre-vedic times incorporated into the Avesta by the priests of the post-Gathic period.

SACREDNESS OF FIRE.

The god who claims our attention next after Mitra Mithra was the god of fire, known as Agni by the Aryans and Atar by the Iranians. Although the word Agni is not to be found in the Avesta and the word Atar in the Vedas, still we do come across certain forms of these words in the scriptures of the two communities.

The traditional accounts regarding the production of Fire are somewhat similar. According to the Shaname the King Hoshang of the Kyanian dynasty was once marching towards a mountain, when he saw a big serpent in front of him. He picked up a stone and threw it violently at the animal, who, however, escaped unhurt. The stone collided with the rock with the result that fire was produced. According to the Hindu account the godly king Indra produced fire by striking one stone with another. In both the Indian and Iranian cults it was a meritorious act to keep the sacred fire burning from age to age. Such fires were installed in temples by both the people. A King of the Kyanian Dynasty, who was a personage of the Indo-Iranian times and who was an ancestor of both the Parsis and the Hindus had become famous for having installed a sacred fire, as is seen from the testimony of the vedic Avestan texts. The most sacred fire of the Atash-behram is kept in darkness—in other words no light is placed in front of it. Such was also the custom of the Vedic Aryans, the reason assigned being that fire kept in darkness shone more brilliantly and kindled greater devotion in darkness than otherwise. It appears that in the old Vedic times and also in the Gathic age the sacred fire was fed with scented wood only three times a day, although the custom of the Parsis, at present is to feed fire five times a day.

A CHARGE REPELLED.

As fire was a purifying agent, Rita or Asha or the law of righteousness was intimately connected with it in both the religions. Fire was essential in all ceremonies and sacrifices. It was not to be blown by the mouth. They who adored this god with offerings were blessed with wealth and children. In the Vedas Agni was a god of gods and the most youthful god, who received great reverence and homage. In course of time the Aryan people became cold in their devotion to this god, but the Iranians remained faithful in its service and have been so at all times. They have been now and again taunted as fire-worshippers, in the sense that they look upon fire as the almighty god, but this false charge has been repelled by Firdusi, Bishop Measrin, Col. Alcott and other eminent personages.

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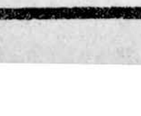

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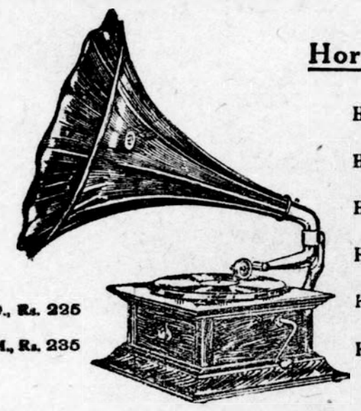

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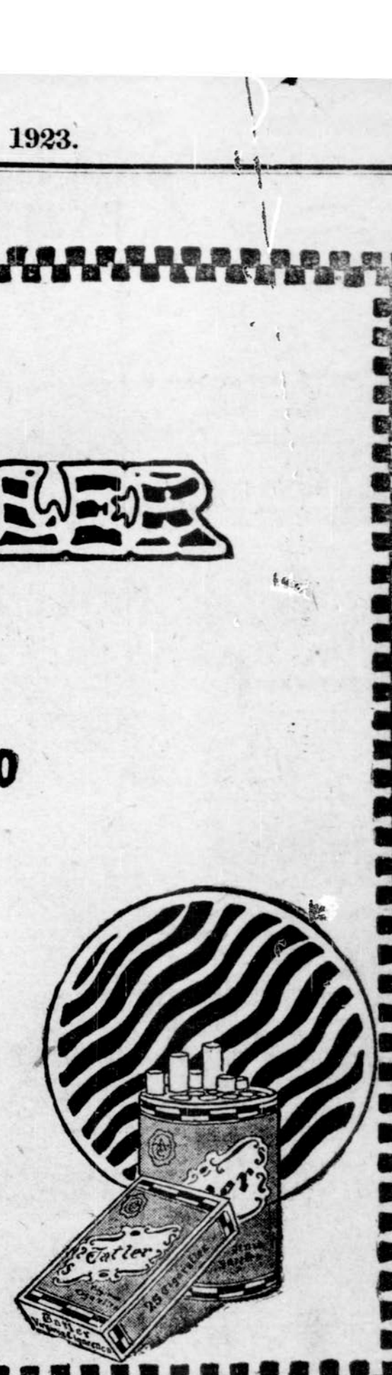

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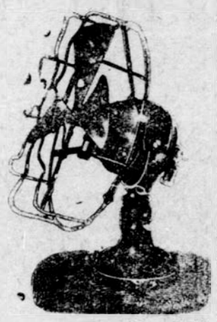

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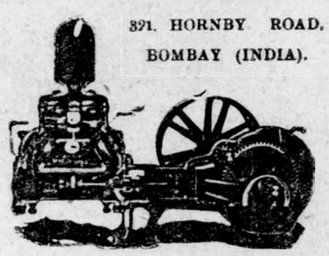

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